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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WE HEAR THAT some improvement was produced in the business before the judge at Judges' Chambers this week as a consequence of the new regulations; but half the advantage of having a list is lost by the want of a copy available for examination by any one present at chambers. The practice appears to be, or was on Wednesday last, for the judge's clerk, whenever the judge was ready for a case, to appear with the list and read the names of those next in rotation, and any happy individual who could catch a glimpse of the list in the hands of the clerk was able to tell what position his summons held on the list; but it was a hazardous and difficult operation to get sufficiently near to obtain this information. Considering that in the chancery chambers a list is always accessible, we should like to know why a similar practice cannot be introduced at the common law chambers.

THE NEW ORDERS IN COUNCIL under the Winter Assizes Acts introduce a few changes in the places where the winter assizes for some of the united counties are to be held. The assizes for the winter assize county No. 3 (Lincoln and Nottingham) are to be held at Nottingham instead of Lincoln; for No. 4 at Leicester instead of Derby; for No. 5 at Northampton instead of Warwick; for No. 6 at Ipswich instead of Norwich, and for No. 7 at Gloucester instead of Worcester. But the most important change is the omission of the county of Essex from the district for the purposes of the winter assize of the Central Criminal Court. It will be remembered that loud complaints were raised last December as to the inconvenience arising from witnesses being brought from Chelmsford and Colchester to the Old Bailey. It is now provided that so much of the county of Essex as is not by the Central Criminal Court Act included in the Central Criminal Court district shall be united to winter assize county No. 6. It is much to be hoped that some regulations will be made by the assize judges at the ensuing Winter Assizes as to taking the business from each of the united counties together, and in some regular order. At the last Winter Assizes great inconvenience resulted from the absence of any such arrangement. At Manchester, for instance, the trials from the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland were scattered all over the calendar; and the witnesses and others concerned, who had come from those distant places, were in many cases kept several days in Manchester. Nothing would seem to be simpler than to announce that cases from the same county will be heard in sequence, and to state the order in which the different counties comprised in the united winter assize county will be taken.

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE that speedy vengeance has fallen on the judges who sold, or concurred in selling, Serjeants'-inn. Their ancient house is to be converted into a rival judicial establishment in which

justice will be administered amid circumstances of impressive novelty. We learn from a circular now before us, and which we understand is posted at Serjeants'-inn, that, "By leave and licence of the law-worthy proprietor of Serjeants'-inn, a Court or Courts of Arbitration may be held in the halls of Serjeants'-inn, on Wednesdays, the 12th, 19th, and 26th days of September, 1877, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in exemplification of Mr. J. H. Torr's proposal:—For establishing courts of public arbitration in relief of the block of business now pending trial in the High Court of Justice." And the public are further informed by the circular that the functions of a jury will be exercised by "two, three, or five, Lay Referees (taken from the list of special jurors)," and that they are to be "associated with a Legal Referee of Special Repute to exercise the functions of Judge, such Special Referees together forming a composite Court of Arbitration, for the speedy hearing and determination of such causes and differences as may be transferred or referred to such Special Referees, under orders of the High Court of Justice, or by agreement of parties, or controversies for trial according to the procedure and practice of trials by a judge and jury at *Nisi Prius*, and open audience of counsel and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Judicature." The circumstance which most strikes us in this novel and admirable enterprise is that, so far as appears, every official of this new court appoints himself; and in this way all the complaints of jobbery which have been too prevalent with reference to judicial appointments under the old system are prevented. Three gentlemen, who append their names to the circular, appear to have appointed themselves "Acting Registrars of the Courts of Arbitration," and no doubt Acting Policemen and Acting Ushers will also come forward. In fact, all that appears to be wanted to enable the new court to commence business is an Acting Saitor; and we think it would have been only kind if the "law-worthy proprietor of Serjeants' inn," when he furnished the room for the "Referee of Special Repute," had also provided two or three suitors of Special Litigious Repute to occupy his attention.

THE WEEKLY REPORTER of September 1 contained an interesting and important case on the subject of secured creditors in bankruptcy, although in the nature of things the point is not likely to be of every day occurrence. In the case in question (*Crudenell v. Janson*, 25 W. R. 904) a first mortgagee had given up her security and proved in the bankruptcy. The trustee claimed to stand in her place as against subsequent mortgagees, and the judge (Vice-Chancellor Hall) decided that he could do so. The precise clause of the Bankruptcy Act in question was the 40th, which simply says that a creditor holding a specific security on the property of the bankrupt may, on giving up his security, prove for his whole debt. The Vice-Chancellor read into this words which occur in the sixth section with reference to the petitioning creditor, who, if secured, is to state in his petition that he is willing to give up his security for the benefit of the creditors. This decision is, we think, new, and perhaps somewhat bold; but it appears to lay down a rule which cannot operate otherwise than beneficially. It constitutes a new statutory exception to the rule that a trustee takes the debtor's property subject to equities affecting it in his hands. The debtor himself can only pay off a first mortgage with the result of advancing the security of a puisne incumbrancer; a doctrine which has this convenient consequence, that as the mortgagor's personal means of satisfying the claim are diminished, the substantial security for it is improved. In this respect the circumstances are different when the mortgagor is bankrupt; for the consequence of the rule established by Vice-Chancellor Hall is, that the assets are in no case diminished; and in every case where a less dividend than 20s. in the pound is paid,

are improved by the first mortgagee being satisfied in the bankruptcy. There appears to be no point of view from which the subsequent incumbrancers are really damaged by this rule. They are, however, prevented from saying to the creditors, "You shall not take a transfer of the first mortgage and hold it against us, because you stand in our mortgagor's shoes, and we have an elder right to redeem." They are prevented from saying this, because the trustee takes the first mortgage, not by way of redemption, but as an assignee of, and upon the motion of, the mortgagee. Probably he could not have done this otherwise than upon the same terms as the mortgagor himself, that is, subject to the equity of subsequent incumbrancers to regard it as a redemption, had not the Act contained words sufficient, as they have been held, to negative that fiduciary aspect of the transaction. Whether, however, the occurrence of the words "for the benefit of the creditors" in one of the sections is, in fact, sufficient to warrant the interpretation that has been put upon the Act, may be, perhaps, doubted. For these words would have some meaning, and might be easily satisfied, by a regard to the great majority of cases in which property is not mortgaged up to its full value; and they might well be read "for the benefit of creditors, subject to such equities on the part of third persons as the securities would otherwise be subject to." But if the other view, which the learned Vice-Chancellor has taken, is capable of being maintained, which we are far from saying it is not, the result is convenient; and the subsequent incumbrancers, although their security is not improved by the proceeding, seem to have no more reasonable ground of complaint than in any other case where a first mortgagee chooses to transfer his security, and it may be for less than its full amount; while as creditors against the assets, they may share the general advantage.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME CONFUSION in the accounts which have reached England of the melancholy accident at Zermatt, but it is now stated that the cause was the giving way of one of those treacherous snow cornices, about which the inexperienced climber is often disposed to think guides unduly nervous. Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Paterson were fairly experienced mountaineers, their guides were known as competent men, and, without fuller explanation as to the point in the ascent where the accident occurred, it seems at first sight difficult to understand how the habitual jealousy of snow cornices could have so far deserted the party as to allow them to come into the position where the accident happened. But from the fact, mentioned by Mr. Carfrae in his letter to the *Times*, that the guides' knapsacks were found above the precipice over which the fall took place, and the further circumstance that the bodies when discovered at the foot of the precipice were roped, it may be surmised that the party had halted for refreshments without unroping; it is possible that rather less than the usual caution would be exercised at such a time, and that one or more of the party, approaching too near the edge of the cornice, might fall with it and drag the other men down. It is, however, useless to speculate on what will never be known; it remains for us to deplore the loss of two men who were deservedly popular with their brethren at the bar, and had good promise of successful careers.

Mr. James Thomas Wright, solicitor, of Leicester, has accepted an invitation signed by 2,000 electors, asking him to become a candidate at the forthcoming election for Northampton.

A telegram from Mittersill, in the province of Salzburg, states that the body of Mr. William Whittaker Barry, barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, who, it may be remembered, was lost in the snow in the autumn of 1875, has just been found on the Krimmler Tauern, and has been buried in the churchyard of Krimml.

PREPARATION FOR CODIFICATION.

SIR J. F. STEPHEN has an article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* which deserves more attention than it is likely to get at this dull season. One main objection we have urged to the ingenious and able schemes for codification from time to time put forward by this learned writer is that he persisted in beginning at the wrong end. He wanted to commence digesting and codifying at once. With some few branches of English law this might, perhaps, be usefully done, but as regards the vast mass of our law it would seem that expurgation is the first step. We are glad to see that, perhaps owing to the experience gained in the preparation of his *Digest of the Criminal Law*, Sir J. F. Stephen now announces an opinion much nearer to that we have always expressed. "The great object," he says, "still to be effected is the improvement of the form of the law by its condensation and re-arrangement. This is essentially a literary problem, though it is not usually regarded in that light; but till it is so regarded, and till systematic and organized efforts are made for its solution as such, I do not believe that codification, except in some isolated subjects, will be possible, and I doubt whether an attempt to codify other parts of the law would be of much real use." It is true the writer does not seem to have quite clearly separated the preliminary work from the process of codification; for he refers to his digests as specimens of the kind of digest which is an essential preliminary to codification, and speaks of cases fitting into each other, and establishing "collectively a short rule easily understood, which supersedes the necessity for referring to the particular cases by which it was established, just as an arch supersedes the scaffolding by the help of which it was constructed." This appears to us to be, not preparing for codification, but codification itself; a digest which summarizes and translates the law into new language in this way can hardly be distinguished from a code. The first thing to be done is to clear away the obsolete law; the next step is to remove by legislation the anomalies which remain, and then the codifier will have before him the materials which it is his business to arrange and systematize.

The first of these steps is distinctly, as Sir J. F. Stephen points out, a literary enterprise, and he has presented a scheme for its accomplishment which at all events deserves discussion. He proposes the publication of a series of reports which should stand to the existing reports in the same relation as that in which the revised statutes stand to the statutes at large, and which "should contain that part of the existing reports which is still living law, the obsolete, overruled, and unauthoritative decisions being omitted, and the reports themselves being shortened, where necessary, by the omission of useless matter, of which most of them contain a considerable proportion." The cases would be classified first according to their subject-matter and then in the order of their date; and of course—although the writer does not allude to this matter—some arrangement would be made for enabling ready reference to be made to the cases by means of the symbols in the existing text books. The result, altogether independently of all considerations as to a code, would be of the highest advantage to the lawyer. Consider how few cases of any present practical importance are contained say in the sixteen vols. of *East's Reports*, and how many volumes of reports have to be consulted to find the cases on any particular point. "Suppose, for instance," says Sir J. F. Stephen, "that all the cases about contracts were extracted from the general mass; that those which refer to the general principles affecting all contracts—such, for instance, as the formation of contracts, the effect of fraud, misrepresentation, and mistake, &c.—were put first; that those which relate to particular contracts, the sale of goods, the loan of money, mercantile insurance, and the like, were also put together, each in a place of its own; and that each class were then

to be arranged in order of time: the subject would become of itself organic and intelligible, and an amount of servile labour would be saved to the profession, which can be estimated by those only who habitually undergo it. To have all the authorities on a particular point brought together in a single volume, instead of being obliged to load one's table with perhaps ten or twelve volumes painfully collected out of a library, would be a luxury so great that it seems almost impossible that it should ever be attained." But beyond this the selected cases, classified as proposed, would form in themselves a digest of the existing law; and would inform the legislator of the points on which amendment is necessary before the process of codification is commenced.

But how is this preliminary work to be accomplished? Sir J. F. Stephen's answer is, By establishing another body like the Council of Law Reporting, to be called the Council of Legal Literature, who should undertake the direction of the preparation and publication of the classified cases. There can be little doubt that the work might be done, and well done, in this way, if only sufficient pecuniary support could be obtained; but on this point we are less sanguine than Sir J. F. Stephen. The preliminary expenses would be very heavy, and the subscriptions at first comparatively few. Sir J. F. Stephen's proposal that the Inns of Court should guarantee the expense for a sufficient time to give the scheme a fair trial, we look upon as altogether out of the question. When benchers will not allow sufficient money for the improvement of the library of their Inn, it is not very likely that they will devote their revenues to the support of a literary undertaking. The work, if it is to be done at all, will have to be subsidized by Government.

Reviews.

JUDICATURE ACTS.

A SUMMARY OF THE PRACTICE UNDER THE JUDICATURE ACTS. By A. G. MCINTYRE and FRANK EVANS, Barristers-at-law. William Amer.

THE NEW PRACTICE: A DIGEST OF THE JUDICATURE ACTS, 1873, 1875, AND 1877, AND THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876; WITH THE RULES OF COURT AND FORMS AND ORDERS RELATING THERETO, &c. By WILLIAM R. KENNEDY and F. W. RAIKES, Barristers-at-law, William Amer.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF PRACTICE AND PLEADING UNDER THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACTS, 1873, 1875, 1877, THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION ACT, 1876, AND THE RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT. By WILLIAM THOMAS CHARLEY, M.P., &c., Barrister-at-Law. Third Edition. Waterlow & Sons (Limited).

Messrs. McIntyre and Evans present us with a summary of the Judicature Acts and Rules in the form of a "practice." They divide their book into two parts, headed respectively "The Courts" and "Practice"; under the former head condensing the provisions of the Acts relating to the constitution of the courts, their officers and sittings. This part of the work appears, on the whole, to be carefully done, and will be found useful by students. The second part consists of an arrangement of the rules of court, with references to, or short notes of, the effect of many of the decided cases. The rules are arranged with neatness, but are too frequently translated into the language of the editors—a practice which can hardly ever be satisfactory to the legal reader, and the advantage of which, in respect of greater brevity, is apt to be purchased at the cost of obscurity. What we chiefly complain of, however, are the somewhat wanton changes introduced in the language of some of the rules. We see no advantage, for instance, in the alteration made in ord. 31, r. 4, where, without any

apparent reason, the language of the rule is dislocated; or in the change made in ord. 8, r. 1, where the statement in the rule that "No original writ of summons shall be in force for more than twelve months from the day of the date thereof, including the day of such date" is translated into "An original writ remains in force for twelve months from and including the day of the date of its issue." References are given to a considerable number of cases, a great many of which, however, are cited from the *Weekly Notes*, although they are to be found fully reported elsewhere.

Messrs. Kennedy and Raikes' book is in the more usual form of statutes and rules, with notes appended; but the sections and rules are arranged so as to bring together all relating to the same subject. The editors have, of course, taken the Act of 1873 as the main statute, and have interpolated the provisions of the amending Acts in their appropriate places, printing all the statutes in full in an appendix. The notes, so far as we have examined them, state very concisely the effect of the cases decided on the sections and rules, and are generally accurate and practical. Marginal notes are added to the rules, and the index is full and well arranged. The book appears to us to be a convenient digest of the judicature legislation and decisions.

Mr. Charley's work has grown in the new edition into a portly volume. The large and clear type has been preserved, and wide margins have been added to the pages, well adapted for noting up cases. In many of the notes upon the statutes Mr. Charley gives us a great deal of matter which, we think, might well be omitted; for instance, it seems hardly necessary, under section 8 of the Act of 1873, to relate the sale of Serjeants'-inn—is it quite certain, by-the-way, that the serjeants have distributed the proceeds of sale among themselves?—but in the notes to the rules Mr. Charley has collected with much care the cases, and also a great deal of information likely to be useful to the practitioner. The cases we have examined we have found accurately stated. Too great diffuseness seems to be the besetting sin of the notes, and if Mr. Charley would only use the pruning knife more freely his book would become a very useful edition of the Acts and Rules.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM.

LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE: WITH REMARKS ON THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT OF 1874. By PHILO-FAMILIAS. Seventh Edition. E. W. Allen.

Some time ago we published an article on "Adulterous Larceny," written by an esteemed and learned contributor, who, although having, so far as we know, no enmity to married women in general, was moved to draw attention to the singular nature of the privilege established in their favour by the recent case of *R. v. Kenny*. The article attracted the attention of "Philo-familias," who has reprinted and added it to a long list of instances, chiefly culled from the police reports, of the rapacity, brutality, and general wickedness of married women. The public, "Philo-familias" believes, are "thoroughly deceived upon these facts in the most important social question of the day." He says, "We find a dead set made against all husbands by the various authorities, who, virtually, treat all wives as if they were immaulate, and husbands as necessarily in the wrong. On such principles the Married Women's Property Bill was promoted, its advocates being ignorant, or choosing to ignore the fact, that for one case in which a wife is ruined by her husband, ten thousand cases occur in which the husbands are ruined by their wives." In fact, he adds, "unless a check be put to the present system of oppression of husbands, and to the designs of the doctrinaires, man will avoid altogether the state of matrimony; they will see that the only function open to them as married men will be that of bread-winners, i.e., *Beasts of Burden*." We are quite sure

that when our contributor learns the conclusions his article is cited to support, he will perceive the necessity of making his peace with the "oppressors of husbands"; and there would probably be no better way of doing this than by writing a small treatise in glorification of the doctrine of separate use; a part of the law which, although very cognate to his subject, does not seem to be noticed by "Philo-familias." We have only to observe in conclusion that "Philo-familias" proposes as a remedy for the existing evils "the appointment of some tribunal, such as a Royal commission, to revise the entire system of law of husband and wife." But we would ask him whether any "tribunal" could devise a mode of preventing the "oppressors" from "making use unscrupulously of that dreadful weapon—the tongue"? If not, is it not clear that the "tribunal" must be a failure?

General Correspondence.

FEE FOR STATUTORY DECLARATIONS.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

"A Country Commissioner" raised last week in your columns the question whether the fee for taking all statutory declarations has not been altered by the Rules of the Supreme Court (Costs), 1875. He said it had been urged upon him that, "as the Judicature Act gives 1s. 6d. as the fee for taking affidavits or declarations in an action at law, and as there are no declarations used in law suits, it must apply to a declaration in every case. It is further urged that, as I take the declaration as 'a commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England,' I take it under the powers given me by the Judicature Act, and that therefore I can accept no fee but such as that Act prescribes." I think your correspondent need entertain no scruple as to charging the old fee of 2s. 6d. The application of the fees in the schedule to ord. 6 of the rules above referred to is expressly limited by the terms of the order, which provide that "the following regulations as to the costs of proceedings in the Supreme Court of Judicature shall regulate such costs." Moreover, the commissioner does not take the declaration as "a commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature," but as an "officer by law authorized to administer an oath" (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 62, s. 19). X.

On Monday at the Bow-street Police-court Mr. Freshfield Williams appeared on behalf of the Swiss Government for a warrant from Sir James Ingham to bring the prisoner now in the custody of the City police on a charge of unlawful possession of certain Swiss bonds that had been stolen from Zurich, before him on a charge, under the Extradition Act, of having stolen these bonds and other valuables. After referring to the Act, Sir James Ingham said he did not think there was any necessity for granting a warrant. When a claim for extradition was made, it was the duty of any justice of the peace, after having a slight case made out for his satisfaction, to send the prisoner by a warrant before the chief magistrate of the metropolis; that was to say, the chief magistrate at Bow-street. A City magistrate had the same power. Mr. Williams said that a warrant from Sir James would expedite justice, as the City police were willing at once to hand over the prisoner to Sergeant von Tornow, of Scotland-yard, if such a warrant were issued. Sir James Ingham said that in any of the out-ports, such as Dover or Southampton, where fugitives were arrested, the local justices of the peace always sent the prisoners up to London on their warrants, and although no similar case had before happened with the City magistrates, still, of course, the same rule would be followed. If, however, his warrant could in any way assist the execution of justice he would issue it under the Extradition Act, for it was not incumbent on him to take cognizance of the fact that the fugitive was already in custody on another charge. He then directed a sworn information to be prepared.

New Orders, &c.

THE WINTER ASSIZES ACTS, 1876 and 1877.

New Orders in Council have been issued, in substitution for those made on the 23rd of October last (*ante*, pp. 8, 33). The new orders with reference to the assize counties are to remain in force (unless earlier revoked) until the 1st of December, 1877. The following table shows the effect of the orders relating to the twelve winter assize counties:—

Counties to be united together to form one County, with the name under which they are to be united.	Places at which the Winter Assizes are to be held.
Northern and Salford Divisions (as defined by the Order in Council of the 4th day of May, 1864) of the county of Lancaster, county of Cumberland, county of Westmoreland (Winter Assize County, No. 1).	Manchester.
County of York and county of city of York (Winter Assize County, No. 2).	Leeds.
County of Lincoln, county of city of Lincoln, county of Nottingham (Winter Assize County, No. 3).	Nottingham.
County of Derby, county of Leicester, county of Rutland (Winter Assize County, No. 4).	Leicester.
County of Warwick, county of Northampton, county of Bedford, county of Buckingham (Winter Assize County, No. 5).	Northampton.
County of Norfolk, county of city of Norwich, county of Suffolk, county of Huntingdon, county of Cambridge, and so much of county of Essex as is not by the Central Criminal Court Act included in the Central Criminal Court district (Winter Assize County, No. 6).	Ipswich.
County of Oxford, county of Worcester, county of city of Worcester, county of Hereford, county of Monmouth, county of Gloucester (Winter Assize County, No. 7).	Gloucester.
County of Salop, county of Stafford (Winter Assize County, No. 8).	Stafford.
County of Southampton, county of Wilts, county of Dorset (Winter Assize County, No. 9).	Winchester.
County of Devon, county of Cornwall, county of Somerset, county of the city of Bristol (Winter Assize County, No. 10).	Exeter.
County of Montgomery, county of Merioneth, county of Caernarvon, county of Anglesea, county of Denbigh, county of Flint, county of Chester (Winter Assize County, No. 11).	Chester.
County of Glamorgan, county of Carmarthen, county of the borough of Carmarthen, county of Pembroke, county of the town of Haverfordwest, county of Cardigan, county of Brecknock, county of Radnor (Winter Assize County, No. 12).	Swansea.

The following is the new order relating to the Central Criminal Court district:—

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 19th

day of August, 1877. Present—the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.

In pursuance of section 5 of the Winter Assizes Act, 1876, and of the Winter Assizes Act, 1877, her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her most honourable Privy Council, to order as follows:—

The jurisdiction of the justices and judges of the Central Criminal Court, at any session of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery, held for the Central Criminal Court district in the months of October, November, December, or January, shall extend to the following counties and parts of counties neighbouring to the said district (hereinafter referred to as counties and parts of counties to which this order relates), viz.:—The county of Sussex, the county of Berks, the county of Herts, and such parts of the counties of Kent and Surrey as are not included in the Central Criminal Court district as if such counties and parts of counties were included in the Central Criminal Court district, and the Central Criminal Court Act shall apply to the said counties and parts of counties, and offences committed therein, as if the same counties and parts of counties were mentioned in that Act:

Subject, nevertheless, to the following modifications and exceptions:—

(1) Nothing in this order shall authorize the trial at the Central Criminal Court of any person who shall have been admitted to bail and shall not be in custody at the time of such trial, unless he be jointly charged with another person in actual custody, or of any person for any offence triable at quarter sessions, except in accordance with the provisions of sections 18 and 19 of the Central Criminal Court Act.

(2) For the purposes of this order, the counties and parts of counties to which this order relates shall be deemed to be included in the commission in force for the time being for the Central Criminal Court.

(3) Unless the Central Criminal Court shall otherwise direct, no person shall be summoned or returned from any of the counties or parts of counties to which this order relates to serve on any grand jury or petty jury at the Central Criminal Court, but any grand jury or petty jury constituted in accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of the Central Criminal Court Act, shall have authority to inquire of, present, try, and determine all offences with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred on the Central Criminal Court.

(4) Until her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, otherwise to order and direct, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or coroner having jurisdiction within any county or part of a county to which this order relates, to commit any person charged with having committed any offence with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred on the Central Criminal Court, and which has been committed or is alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of such justice or coroner, either to the gaol to which, but for the said Winter Assizes Acts and this order, such person would have been committed, or to the gaol of Newgate, there to remain until he can be tried in pursuance of this order, or in due course of law.

(5) When in pursuance of this order any person shall be committed to any gaol other than Newgate, the sheriff of the county in which the gaol to which prisoner is committed is situated, or the keeper of the same gaol, shall, six days at least before the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court at which the prisoner can be tried, or at such other time as the justices or judges of the said court, or any two or more of them, shall from time to time direct, cause such person, with his commitment and detainers, to be safely removed from the gaol to which he was committed, without any writ of *habeas corpus* or other writ, to the gaol of Newgate, there to remain until delivered by due course of law.

(6) Where any person is committed for trial in any county or part of a county to which this order relates, any of the justices and judges of the Central Criminal Court, or the committing justice or justices, or any two of the justices of the county or place in which he was committed, may, upon the application of such prisoner, direct the treasurer of the county or place where the prisoner was committed to advance to the prisoner a sum not exceeding £20 to enable him to defray the travelling expenses of his witnesses to and from the Central Criminal Court, and the treasurer shall

advance such sum and shall deduct it out of the amount allowed by the court in respect of such witnesses.

(7) Where, for the purposes of the trial of any offence, with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred upon the Central Criminal Court, recognizances are entered into for the attendance at any court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery for any county to which this order relates, such recognizances shall be deemed to have been entered into for attendance at the then next ensuing session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery to be holden for the Central Criminal Court district as enlarged by this order, in the month of October, November, December, or January, as the case may be, and every person found by such recognizances shall be bound to appear at such session or forfeit his recognizance; provided that where such recognizance has been entered into prior to the date of this order, not less than ten days' notice to appear at such session shall have been given to such person, either by serving the same personally on him, or by leaving the same at the place of residence as of which he is described in the recognizance, and the clerk to the committing justices or coroner, as the case may be, shall issue such notice as aforesaid, and service on any person of such notice may be proved by affidavit purporting to be sworn before any justice of the peace, or any commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or any clerk of the peace, or any registrar of a county court; and any such affidavit shall, until the contrary is shown, be taken to be sufficient proof of the statements contained therein, and shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding without proof of the signatures, or of the official character of the person or persons taking or signing the same, and the fee for taking such affidavits shall be one shilling, and any such fee shall be costs in the matter to which it relates.

(8) If at the summer assizes for any of the counties of Sussex, Berks, Herts, Kent, or Surrey, any prisoner or person charged with an offence with respect to which jurisdiction is by this order conferred upon the Central Criminal Court, be remanded for trial at a future time, it shall be lawful for the court by which he is remanded to order and direct that he be tried either at the next general session of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery to be holden for such county, or at the session of the Central Criminal Court to be holden in the month of October then next following; and in the latter case the prosecutor and the witnesses in attendance shall enter into recognizances for their appearance at such session of the Central Criminal Court, and if an indictment or indictments has or have been found against the prisoner or person, the clerk of assize shall transmit the same with the depositions and all other things relating thereto to the clerk of the Central Criminal Court, together with a copy of the order of court, and such prisoner or person shall be tried upon such indictment or indictments in the Central Criminal Court as if such indictment or indictments had been found in the said Central Criminal Court, and for the purpose of such trial such prisoner may be removed to the gaol of Newgate without writ of *habeas corpus* but with a copy of the order of court, and all such other proceedings shall be had and taken as if the prisoner or person had been originally committed for trial subsequent to the commencement of the summer assizes.

(9) If the Central Criminal Court at its session last held in the month of January, cannot finally dispose of or for the purposes of justice is of opinion that it is inexpedient finally to dispose of the case of any prisoner or person committed for trial in any one of the counties or parts of counties to which this order relates, then the said Central Criminal Court shall order the removal of such prisoner to the gaol of the county or place whence he came in order that he may be tried at the next spring assizes, and the prosecutor and witnesses in attendance at the said Central Criminal Court shall enter into recognizances for their appearance at the said assizes, and if an indictment or indictments has or have been found against the prisoner, the clerk of the said Central Criminal Court shall transmit the indictment or indictments, and the depositions and all other things relating thereto to the clerk of assize at such assizes, together with a copy of the order of court, and such prisoner or person shall be tried upon such indictment or indictments as if the same had been found at the said spring assizes, and

such prisoner may be removed from the said gaol of Newgate to the gaol whence he came without writ of *habeas corpus*, but with a copy of the said order of court, and all such other proceeding shall be had and taken as if the said prisoner or person had not been removed to the said gaol of Newgate.

(10.) If, in pursuance of the 18th section of the Central Criminal Court Act as applied by this order, any writ of *certiorari* or *habeas corpus* be issued for the removal of any indictment or presentment, or of any person in custody from the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace for the counties or parts of the counties to which this order relates, to the Central Criminal Court, one week's notice shall be given in manner required by that section.

(11.) Except where the context otherwise requires, the terms used in this order shall have the same meaning as that which the same terms have in the Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877.

(12.) The Order in Council of the 23rd day of October, 1876, conferring jurisdiction upon the Central Criminal Court under the Winter Assizes Act, 1876, is hereby revoked, and this order, unless earlier revoked, shall be in force until the 1st day of March, 1878. C. L. PEELE.

The following is the order relating to the Winter Assize County, No. 1. Similar orders are made for the other winter assize counties.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 13th day of August, 1877. Present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.

In pursuance of the Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877, her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her most honourable Privy Council, to order as follows:—

1. The Northern and Salford divisions (as defined by the Order in Council of the 4th day of May, 1864) of the county of Lancaster, the county of Cumberland, and the county of Westmoreland shall, for the purpose of the next winter assizes, be united together and form one county, under the name of the Winter Assize County, No. 1.

2. The said winter assizes for the said winter assize county shall be held at Manchester.

3. The court at the said winter assizes at Manchester shall have jurisdiction to try any prisoner committed in the said winter assize county who may be brought before it, and shall have the same powers with respect to the trial of and passing sentence upon such prisoner as a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery would have had at the assizes in the county where, but for the said Winter Assize Acts, such prisoner would have been tried, and for the purpose of giving effect to any sentence, whether it be capital or a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, shall have power to remit the prisoner back to the gaol to which he would have been remitted, had he been tried at the assizes in the county where, but for the said Winter Assizes Acts, he would have been tried, there to be dealt with according to law.

4. The sheriff of the county of Lancaster shall alone act for the purpose of the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county, and subject to the provisions of this order shall have jurisdiction for that purpose over the whole district constituting the said winter assize county, and precepts and other documents relating to the said winter assizes shall be addressed to him alone.

5. The precepts of the judges to the said sheriff shall direct him to summon the grand jurors and petty jurors from the county of Lancaster, and the jurors so summoned shall be deemed to be good and lawful men of the body of the several counties constituting the said winter assizes county, and the grand and petty jury formed out of those jurors shall be deemed to be a grand and petty jury respectively of the body of the said counties respectively, and shall have jurisdiction accordingly.

6. The precepts of the judges to the said sheriff shall direct him to cause the prisoners from all the prisons in the said winter assize county, who, under the provisions of this order, will have to be tried at Manchester, to be brought there, and the sheriff shall cause such prisoners to be brought accordingly without any writ of *habeas corpus*.

7. In all matters not before specifically mentioned, the precepts to the said sheriff shall direct him to issue, and he shall issue the like notices, precepts, warrants, and

documents, and perform the same acts (*mutatis mutandis*) as if he were sheriff for the whole of the said winter assize county, and all under-sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and officers in the said winter assize county shall obey accordingly.

8. The said sheriff shall, as to all matters in relation to such winter assizes for which no specific provision is made by this order, have the same power, jurisdiction, and responsibility as if he were sheriff for the whole of the said winter assize county, except that this provision shall not authorize the said sheriff to carry sentences into execution outside the county of Lancaster, or to levy outside the said county fines imposed or recognizances estreated at the said winter assizes.

9. All justices of the peace, mayors, coroners, escheators, stewards, bailiffs, gaolers, constables, officers, and persons having authority and being under an obligation to attend the assizes for any county comprised in the said winter assize county or to certify, transmit, or deliver to the court of assize or the proper officer thereof any indictment, inquisition, recognizance, examination, deposition, or document, shall have the same authority and be under the same obligation to attend at the said winter assizes held for the said winter assize county, and to certify, transmit, or deliver to the court of assize or the proper officer thereof such indictment, inquisition, recognizance, examination, deposition, or document.

This provision shall not apply to the sheriffs of any of the counties constituting the said winter assize county, other than the sheriff of the county of Lancaster.

10. In all indictments and presentments at the said winter assizes, the venue laid in the margin thereof shall, in addition to the name of the county where the offence is charged to have been committed, contain the words "Winter Assize County, No. 1."

11. Any person who in the said winter assize county, after the date of this order and before the said winter assizes, enters into a recognizance to appear and prosecute, or give evidence, or to appear and answer before a court of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery, shall be bound to attend at the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county.

12. In all cases in which the like recognizances have been entered into in the counties constituting the said winter assize county prior to the making of this order, such recognizances shall be deemed to have been entered into for attendance at the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county, and every person bound by such recognizance shall be bound to appear at such last-mentioned winter assizes, or forfeit his recognizance, provided that not less than six days' notice to appear at such winter assizes shall have been given to such person, either by serving the same upon him personally, or by leaving the same at the place of residence as of which he is described in his recognizance, and the clerks to the committing justices or the coroners, as the case may be, in the said winter assize county shall issue such notices as aforesaid; and service on any person of such notice may be proved by affidavit purporting to be sworn before any justice of the peace, or any commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, or any clerk of the peace, or any registrar of a county court; and any such affidavit shall, until the contrary is shown, be taken to be sufficient proof of the statements contained therein, and shall be received in evidence in any legal proceeding without proof of the signatures or of the official character of the person or persons taking or signing the same; and the fee for taking such affidavit shall be one shilling, and any such fee shall be costs in the matter to which it relates.

13. Ten days before the day fixed for the opening of the commission at Manchester, a list of the prisoners to be removed for trial at the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county, so far as the same list can then be made out, shall, together with a short statement of the offences with which they are charged, be transmitted by the gaoler of each prison in which such prisoners may be, to the sheriff of the county of Lancaster, and the said sheriff shall cause to be inserted in one or more newspapers in the winter assize county the said list and statement, and a notice that the persons bound by recognizances to appear and prosecute or give evidence for or against the prisoners so removed shall appear and prosecute and give evidence at Manchester.

14. It shall be lawful for the gaoler of the gaol in which prisoners who are to take their trial at the said winter

assizes for the said winter assize county shall be in custody, three days before the day upon which the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county are appointed to be held, to send, without any writ of *habeas corpus*, such prisoners to the county prison for the hundred of Salford, in the county of Lancaster, for the purposes of their trial, and to take all proper steps for their transmission to the said gaol, and their maintenance by the way, and the gaoler of the said gaol shall receive such prisoners into his charge and custody on their arrival, and shall keep and maintain them in the said gaol until they are either ordered to be discharged or remanded by proper authority, or until they shall have been tried and sentenced, and proper arrangements have been made for their being sent back to the prison from which they were sent for trial.

15. The expenses of and incidental to the removal of a prisoner to the county prison for the hundred of Salford for the purposes of his trial, and of his maintenance in such gaol, and of his removal after trial from such gaol to the prison of the county or place in which he shall have been committed for trial, shall be paid by the prison authority of the prison from which he was originally removed, and any difference between the prison authorities as to the amount of such expenses shall be determined by the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the time being, and his decision shall be final.

16. The clerk of the Crown for the county of Lancaster shall be the clerk of the Crown at the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county, and shall have all powers of taxation of bills of costs, expenses of prosecution and witnesses, and all other powers necessary for checking and paying such costs relating to the trial of prisoners that the clerk of assize in the county where such prisoners were committed would have had if such prisoners had been tried at the assizes held in such last-mentioned county.

Where any person is committed for trial in the said winter assize county, any judge of the High Court of Justice, or the committing justice or justices, or any two of the justices of the county or place from which he is committed, may, upon the application of such prisoner, direct the treasurer of the county or place where the prisoner was committed, to advance to the prisoner a sum not exceeding £20 to enable him to defray the travelling expenses of his witnesses, and the treasurer shall advance such sum, and shall deduct it out of the amount ultimately allowed in respect of such witnesses.

17. In any case where money is ordered by the court at the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county to be paid in respect of costs and expenses of prosecutors and witnesses, the same shall be paid by the treasurer of the county or place by whom the same would have been payable had a like order been made by a court of oyer and terminer or gaol delivery in the county where the trial would have taken place but for the Winter Assizes Acts and this order; and every such treasurer or some known agent on his behalf shall attend the said winter assizes during the sitting of the court to pay all such orders.

18. Where the court at the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county remand a prisoner or adjourn any trial, or otherwise make an order respecting a prisoner committed for trial but not acquitted or convicted, the court may make such order with respect to the removal of such prisoner to a prison in the county or place in which he was committed for trial as to the court seems just, and the prisoner may be removed accordingly without any writ of *habeas corpus*.

19. Nothing in this order shall authorize the trial at the said winter assizes for the said winter assize county of any person who shall have been admitted to bail, and shall not at the time of the holding of such winter assizes for the said winter assize county be in custody, unless such person is jointly charged with another person in actual custody.

20. Except where the context otherwise requires, terms used in this order shall have the same meaning as that which the same terms have in Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877.

21. The Order in Council of the 23rd day of October, 1876, relating to the same winter assize county is hereby revoked, and this order, unless earlier revoked, shall be in force until the 1st day of December, 1877.

C. L. FARR.

Societies.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE REFORM AND CODIFICATION OF THE LAW OF NATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

The committee on this subject at the Antwerp Congress was a very large one, and comprised deputations from Lloyd's, from societies at Liverpool, from the United States, Holland, Bremen, and elsewhere. The committee assembled at the Town Hall on August 30, at three p.m., under the presidency of Sir Travers Twiss.

Sir TRAVERS TWISS, in opening the proceedings, recommended that the York rules should form the basis of their discussion. They had been similarly employed by the German committee, who had compared them with the German commercial code, and had made a very profound report upon the subject.

Mr. LATOUCHE, one of the delegates from Lloyd's, produced a letter from them, which contained the proposal that every kind of general average should be abolished, and, if not, that its application should be greatly restricted.

Mr. RATHBONE (Liverpool) remarked that there were other institutions in the world besides Lloyd's, and that such pretensions ought to be scouted.

Mr. HILLMAN, from Lloyd's, supported his brother delegate. General average was a weight too heavy for the back of commerce. It had been antiquated by the introduction of steam. At the present day it was unreasonable and frequently abused.

Mr. BAILEY (Liverpool), admitting for the sake of argument Mr. Hillman's facts, thought that they affected England only, and not other nations, and that it would be impossible to abolish general average.

Mr. RAHNSEN, of Amsterdam, expected general average would exist when Lloyd's should be no more. He repudiated the reproach of unnecessary delay. The examination of numerous facts must take time. And in Holland certainly insurance was not universal.

English, German, and American speakers carried on the debate. At last it was agreed that the letter from Lloyd's should be entered on the record, and that matters should proceed.

The first of the York rules was then read:—

"A jettison of timber, or deals, or any other description of wood cargo carried on the deck of a ship in pursuance of a general custom of the trade in which the ship is then engaged shall be made good as general average in like manner as if such cargo had been jettisoned from below deck. No jettison of deck cargo other than timber or deals or other wood cargo so carried as aforesaid shall be made good as general average. Every structure not built in with the frame of the vessel shall be considered to be part of the frame of the vessel."

Messrs. RAHNSEN, of Amsterdam; WENGEN, of Christiana; JACOBSEN, of Copenhagen; MEIER and HACHE, of Bremen, as well as the English deputies, took part in the discussion which ensued. Some criticized the French version, others spoke of the principles of general average, of local customs, and of fraud. Finally, the rule, after many amendments, was carried in the following form at the second meeting of the committee:—

"No jettison of deck cargo shall be made good as general average. Every structure not built in with the frame of the vessel shall be considered to be a part of the deck of the vessel."

On Friday, August 31, at ten a.m., the second session of the committee was opened by Sir Travers Twiss, the chairman.

The first of the York rules having been settled and agreed to, the second was read:—

Rule II.: "Damage done to goods or merchandise by water which unavoidably goes down a ship's hatches opened, or other opening made for the purpose of making a jettison, shall be made good as general average in case the loss by jettison is so made good. Damage done by breaking and chafing or otherwise from derangements of stowage consequent upon a jettison shall be made good as general average."

Mr. HILLMAN thought the rule was open to great abuses.

M. VAN PERBORGH said it was passed at York as a concession.

Mr. MANLEY HOPKINS considered its discussion inopportune, as the question of consequential damages was still undecided in legal circles.

M. HACHE and Mr. CONDERT, of New York, upheld the rule.

It was passed with the added words, "In case the loss by jettison is so made good." These were suggested by Mr. RAHNSEN.

Rule III. was then read:—

"Damage done to a ship or cargo, and either of them, by water or otherwise, in extinguishing a fire on board the ship shall be general average."

On the motion of Mr. LOWNDES the following exception was added:—"Except that no compensation be made for damage done by water to packages which have been on fire."

Rule IV. was then read:—

"Loss or damage caused by cutting away the wreck or remains of spars or of other things which have been previously carried away by sea peril shall not be made good as general average."

M. HACHE, as representing the German committee, thought the rule too stringent. At York it was passed as a concession to the English members.

On being put to the vote the rule was agreed to without alteration.

At the afternoon session of August 31 Lord O'Hagan took the chair.

Rule V. was agreed to without discussion. The text is as follows:—

"When a ship is intentionally run on shore because she is sinking, or driven on shore or rocks, no damage caused to the ship, the cargo, and the freight, or any or either of them, by such intentional running on shore shall be made good as general average."

Rule VI. also was agreed to without discussion:—

"Damage occasioned to a ship or cargo by carrying a press of sail shall not be made good as general average."

Rule VII. was then read:—

"When a ship shall have entered a port of refuge under such circumstances that the expenses of entering the port are admissible as general average, and when she shall have sailed thence with her original cargo or a part of it, the corresponding expenses of leaving such port shall likewise be so admitted as general average; and whenever the cost of discharging cargo at such port is admissible as general average, the cost of reloading and stowing such cargo on board the said ship, together with all storage charges on such cargo, shall likewise be so admitted. Except that any portion of the cargo left at such port of refuge on account of its being unfit to be carried forward on account of the unfitness or inability of the ship to carry it shall not be called on to contribute to such general average."

Mr. SCHNEIDER, who had prepared and circulated an elaborate set of rules to take the place of the York rules, and further to lay down the law as to average from collision, proposed an amendment, which was rejected.

M. HACHE proposed to omit from the York rule the exception as to cargo left behind not contributing.

Mr. LOWNDES supported M. HACHE, Mr. HILLMAN, of Lloyd's, Mr. NESBITT, of Liverpool, entertained diverging views as to expenses of repairs and warehouse rent.

Mr. CONDERT, of New York, thought that the rule being a concession ought not to be greatly altered, certainly not further than by omitting the exception.

Mr. JACOBSEN held that the connection between ship and cargo was not destroyed by leaving some behind.

Dr. BREDIUS, of Dordrecht, perceived a contradiction between the exception written at the end of the rule and the other part. The goods left behind were still saved when the ship came to port.

M. MEIER, of Bremen, without agreeing with Mr. CONDERT's argument, thought his conclusion to omit the exception proper.

Mr. GRIFFITH agreed with much that M. Meier had stated, but he could not agree with Dr. Bredius. It was a playing with words to say that the goods were saved when the ship came to port. They were still left behind because they were unfit to be carried farther, or because the ship was unable to carry them. The common safety principle, therefore, did not apply. Neither did the common benefit; because the ship had the benefit, and the goods being left behind had none.

The amendment of M. HACHE was put to the vote and carried.

Rule VIII. was as follows:—

"When a ship shall have entered a port of refuge under the circumstances defined in rule VII. the wages and cost of maintenance of the master and mariners from the time of entering such port until the ship shall have been made ready to proceed upon her voyage shall be made good as general average. Except that any portion of the cargo left at such port of refuge on account of its being unfit to be carried forward or on account of the unfitness or inability of the ship to carry it shall not be called on to contribute to such general average."

Upon grounds similar to those employed as to rule VII, the exception was ordered to be omitted.

M. HACHE proposed to insert the words "or could reasonably have been made ready." The reason alleged by more than one speaker was that captains loitered in port to increase the wages, &c. The proposition, however, was negatived.

Mr. LOWNDES proposed to insert the words "deducting, however, any saving in the expense actually made, or which ought to be made, by paying off the crew or any portion of them at the port of refuge." This also was negatived.

Rule IX. is in the following terms:—

"Damage done to cargo by discharging it at a port of refuge shall not be admissible as general average in case such cargo shall have been discharged at the place and in the manner customary at that port with ships not in distress."

Mr. HOPKINS considered the principles erroneous, and proposed as an amendment, "That damage done to cargo by discharging it at a port of refuge shall be admissible as general average."

Mr. ENGELS, president of the Belgian Lloyd's, spoke as to the large number of claims sent in from ships entering a port of refuge.

The amendment was rejected and the rule carried.

Rule X., which is as follows, underwent considerable discussion:—

"The contribution to a general average shall be made upon the actual values of the property at the termination of the adventure, to which shall be added the amount made good as general average for property sacrificed; deduction being made from the shipowner's freight and passage money at risk, of two-fifths of such freight in lieu of crew's wages, port charges, and all other deductions; deductions being also made from the value of the property of all charges incurred in respect thereof subsequently to the arising of the claim to general average."

M. HACHE proposed an amendment touching ship, freight, and cargo, which as far as the contributory value of the ship was involved, reverted to the English rule.

Finally, instead of the words, "two-fifths . . . deductions," it was resolved to insert the following words:—"Of such port charges and crew's wages as would not have been incurred had the ship and cargo been totally lost at the date of the general average act or sacrifice."

Rule XI. was then read and agreed to:—

"In every case in which a sacrifice of cargo is made good as general average the loss of freight (if any) which is caused by such loss of cargo shall likewise be so made good."

On Saturday, September 1, the committee again met, and Mr. Engels took the chair.

It was resolved that the amended rules should be called the York and Antwerp rules.

After various remarks by several speakers as to translations, M. HACHE, as representative of the German committee, proposed the adoption of article 702 of the German Code:—

"All damage intentionally done to ship or cargo or both by the master or by his orders for the purpose of saving both from a common danger, together with any further damage occasioned by such measures, and likewise expenses incurred for the same purpose, are general average. General average is borne by ship, freight, and cargo conjointly."

Mr. RAHNSEN objected to all definitions. He also thought the phrase, "further damage occasioned by such measures" indefinite. General average rules were changing from day to day, and a definition would soon be superseded.

Mr. CAPPER and several other speakers thought they had come to discuss particular rules, not general questions.

After an animated discussion, in which Mr. MEIER, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. LOWNDES, Mr. PEBORGH, Mr. LANGLOIS, Mr. NESBITT, Mr. ENGELS, Mr. BAILEY, and Mr. GOMMARE took part, it was resolved, in order to avoid the point, to pass to the previous question.

The committee then agreed to a new rule, which now makes the twelfth of the series:—

"The value to be allowed for goods sacrificed shall be that value which the owner would have received if such goods had not been sacrificed."

BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

At the meeting on Friday afternoon, August 31, Mr. H. D. JENKIN, secretary of the society, read a paper "On the Feasibility of Assimilating the Bankruptcy Laws of Different Countries." He grouped the matters of conflict under four heads:—(1) The consequence of a sentence of bankruptcy and its extra-territorial effect. (2) The law of universality of assignment by virtue of a sentence of bankruptcy of the estate of a bankrupt to a trustee, assignee, or syndic; that is, whether such assignment is only intra-territorial in its operation, or whether it is recognized in other countries where the bankrupt has property at the date of the sentence of bankruptcy. (3) Priorities of creditors and priorities between local creditors whose claim is supported by seizure or attachment as against a syndic or trustee of a foreign bankruptcy seeking to enforce his right. (4) The discharge of a bankrupt, the discharge of a legal demand by a creditor by a sentence of rehabilitation according to the civil law or discharge according to the English by the court which, having competent jurisdiction, pronounced the sentence of bankruptcy against the debtor. (5) The personal disabilities attaching to a bankrupt. Questions of local jurisdiction, such as the procedure of the court, the effect of the sentence of bankruptcy as regards the debtor himself, the learned writer considered to be matters municipal in their nature, and, though to a certain extent affecting foreigners, not to be within the scope of his questions, which properly belonged to international law, and were, he conceived, within the reach of a practical solution.

A committee was appointed to report on the subject to the next conference.

CONTINUOUS VOYAGES.

Sir TRAVERS TWISS, on the morning of Saturday, September 1, read a paper on the Doctrine of Continuous Voyages as applied to contraband of war and blockade contrasted with the Declaration of Paris of 1856. "The fiction of continuous voyages," he said, "as applied to contraband of war and breach of blockade is not altogether a novel invention. It is a new graft on an old stock which is now worn out, for the circumstances under which Lord Stowell introduced the doctrine, as it has been termed, of continuous voyages have passed away never to return any more than the infancy of transatlantic colonial life, of which such voyages were the accidents. The parent stock on which Lord Stowell's doctrine was engrafted was known in the language of the English prize courts as 'The Rule of the War of 1756.' The war now raging gives to questions affecting the rights of neutral commerce a peculiar interest at the present moment, and if serious changes have been made by a great Power in administering the law of contraband and of blockade, it behoves neutral merchants to make themselves acquainted with those changes, and neutral Governments to determine whether they will acquiesce in them or not. So much of the rules laid down in the British Admiralty's manual of naval prize law, as considers the destination of goods on board a vessel to be conclusively established by the destination of the ship, is in accordance with the doctrine hitherto maintained by the British courts, and is also, I believe, in conformity with the general opinion formerly held by the great majority of jurists on the subject. But it is in conflict with a large number of recent American decisions, and it is nearly certain to be disputed by powerful naval belligerents in future wars. According to the doctrines now maintained by several high authorities and repeatedly enforced by the courts of the United States, articles contraband of war which the belligerent can prove to be destined for his enemies' use are liable to seizure, though the ship in which they are found is destined to take them only to some

neutral port, whenever they are to be forwarded by another conveyance to their hostile ultimate destination."

Professor AMOS then read a paper upon "Proposed Reforms in Belligerent Maritime Law looked at from the Point of View of the Claims of Neutrals and the Interests of Peace." He argued that the protection insured to belligerents is wholly out of proportion to the damage and private losses engendered by the right of search. These injuries are only modified and cloaked by such a restrained exercise of the right as would make it wholly valueless for any effective prevention of illegal traffic. So far as the right is insisted upon and is regularly exercised, it is obviously replete with opportunity of abuse without remedy, and at the least is a violation of neutral independence only to be momentarily justified by the most inexorable necessity. For all belligerent purposes which need any sort of public consideration, the reduction of naval operations to the effective blockade of fortified ports and towns also invested by land, to a general co-operation along the coast with an army on shore, and to a destruction of the naval forces of the enemy either in ports or on the open sea, would seem amply sufficient.

After some discussion the following resolution, proposed by Dr. THOMPSON, was passed:—"(1) The conference present their thanks to Sir T. Twiss and Professor AMOS for their papers upon the dangerous tendency of the doctrine of continuous voyages in its application to contraband of war and blockade, as affirmed in the case of *The Springbok*. (2) The conference are of opinion that the principles of the Declaration of Paris ought to be maintained and made the basis of a further protection to neutrals."

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

On the afternoon of Saturday the first subject for consideration was International Copyright. At the conference held at Bremen in 1876 a committee was appointed to report a scheme of international copyright. In subdividing the subject they assigned to their chairman, Dr. THOMPSON, the section embracing Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. He now presented a report, in which, after pointing out that the following principles and rules of copyright were common to the three countries—(1) Germany, Great Britain, and the United States agree in according to the author a right of property in his works, which, for a specified term, is exclusive and inviolable; (2) In each of these countries this right endures for not less than thirty years—this being the term fixed in Germany for the continuance of the copyright in a book after the death of the author—an event which might occur in the very year of publication. In Great Britain the copyright in a book can in no case become void within a period of less than forty-two years; in the United States it may be extended to that period, by renewal; (3) In Germany and Great Britain very fair provisions exist for securing a copyright to alien authors: in the United States such provisions exist by law for aliens resident in the country; for others they exist only by the honour and courtesy of American publishers—he concluded that "since Germany, Great Britain, and the United States are so far agreed in the fundamental principles of copyright, a very simple Act by the Parliament of each country, declaring that all rights of property in original works secured by law to its own citizens shall be in like manner secured to the citizens of every other country the laws of which secure reciprocal rights to alien authors, would substantially settle the whole question. Indeed, since Germany and Great Britain are virtually upon this ground, such an Act by the Congress of the United States would determine a copyright in common between these Powers. There is reason to believe that a judicious presentation of the case would secure the recommendation of such a measure to Congress by the President in his annual message. The settlement of the question by such a declarative act of the several Governments, upon the sole condition of reciprocity, would be fair and final. Yet, in order to conciliate jealous and rival interests, it might be found expedient at the first to concede the point established in German law, and contended for by some American publishers, that as a condition of copyright to a foreign author his book must be printed in the country granting such copyright. Also, as a means of encouraging competition and thereby promoting cheapness, and extent of circulation, it might be open to any one to reprint a foreign work, upon binding himself to pay the author ten per cent. upon the retail price of all copies of such reprint

that shall be sold. The duration of copyright to foreigners should be fixed at the same time for all countries."

INTERNATIONAL EGYPTIAN TRIBUNALS.

M. COLFAIRE, of Alexandria, then read three papers on the International or Mixed Tribunals of Egypt. The first was the production of M. Dutrieux, a Belgian lawyer, resident at Cairo; the second of Mr. John Scott, a judge of the Appeal Court at Alexandria; the third by M. de Vos, Procureur-Général at Alexandria.

After some discussion it was proposed by Mr. FREEMAN, and seconded by M. SCHAAER, that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the authors of the papers; that a committee be appointed to consider the reforms desired, &c.; and that the committee be specially instructed to consider the feasibility of establishing similar tribunals in European and Asiatic Turkey.

On the morning of September 3, after Lord O'Hagan had taken the chair and the minutes of Saturday's proceedings had been confirmed, Dr. BREIDUS moved that the secretary should notify to every member every change made in the rules of this association. This was agreed to.

Mr. RICHARD, M.P. for Merthyr Tydvil, presented a report upon the intercourse of Christian and non-Christian peoples.

PATENTS.

Mr. ALEXANDER read the following abstract of the report of the Patent Law Committee:—

The committee was engaged in considering, *seriatim*, the points on which uniformity of patent law and practice in different countries would be possible, when interruption was caused by the introduction of Patent Bills into the German Reichstag and the English Parliament respectively. It then became necessary to devote attention to the specific provisions of those Bills. However, the committee had already passed resolutions on two points proposed for the basis of international arrangement. The one resolution was to the effect that in no case should proof of prior user in another country, unprotected by a subsisting patent in such country, suffice to effect the refusal or invalidation of a patent. The other resolution had reference to the preliminary examination of applications for patents, and was to the effect that such examination should be limited to the three questions, whether the specification is clear, whether the invention is contrary to public morals, and whether it is wanting in novelty, regard being had to prior publications in the Patent Office of the country. A prior publication, to be fatal, should come strictly within one or other of the following conditions:—(1) It should be not more than twenty-one years old, and be in the form of a full description, identical with the applicant's description; or (2) If the prior description be more than twenty-one years old, it should be proved that the identical invention, as claimed by the applicant, has been openly used within twenty-one years last past. Whatever be the result of the examination as to novelty—unless the application comes within the terms of (1) or (2)—the applicant should be allowed the patent, if he still desire it, provided that, in his specification, he distinctly mentions the prior matter pointed out by the examining authorities, and states clearly what he nevertheless claims as new. Save as above, patents should not be refused except in cases of fraud, or where the invention is contrary to public morals. The reports and opinions of examining authorities, as respects applications for patents, should not be open to the public, except in cases where the grant has been opposed. On this point the present practice of the English law officers is pointed to with approval.

The committee duly and carefully considered the German Patent Bill and the English Patent Bill, and the resolutions above referred to were embodied, with other suggestions, in reports which were approved by the council of the association.

The report on the German Bill was forwarded to Count Münster, the German Ambassador in London, for transmission to the proper authorities in Germany, and some of the suggestions seem to have been adopted. The report on the English Bill was sent to Sir John Holker, her Majesty's Attorney-General, with the request that he would receive a deputation in support of it. This he promised to do as soon as the Bill should have passed its second reading, but the pressure of other business in Parliament prevented its reaching that stage, and the interview accordingly never took place.

Several Members of Parliament promised the committee their support, especially Sir H. M. Jackson, Q.C. (one of the council of the association), a distinguished legal member of the House of Commons, and Mr. A. H. Brown.

The committee, in their reports on the two Bills, objected strongly to inventions being published before the granting of patents, as opposition to the grant of the patents would be thereby needlessly encouraged; also, they objected to examination as to the utility of inventions; also to the rejection of unopposed applications on the mere adverse opinion of the authorities as regards novelty. They, moreover, advocated more moderate fees; and various other amendments.

They consider it very doubtful whether the English Bill would have been an improvement on the law at present in force; because, although it proposed to give patents for twenty-one years instead of fourteen, yet its system of preliminary examination was calculated to encourage crotchety objections and factious opposition at every stage, and to launch the unhappy applicant (even if ultimately successful) in an ocean of costly litigation before he obtained his patent.

In conclusion, the committee recommend that they be continued for another year, when they hope to be able to bring forward a series of well-considered resolutions. They hope new members will join the committee from countries not yet represented upon it, so that the resolutions drawn up by the committee meeting in London may be submitted to correspondents in other countries, before being finally elaborated for presentation to the conference next year.

The report of the French committee was also presented. A committee was appointed to make a *projet de loi*, with power also to make suggestions.

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. EDGAR HYDE read extracts from a paper upon the surrender of criminals, in which he contended that the English system was unconstitutional and illegal.

Mr. Hyde's paper and a report of the Dutch committee were referred to a general criminal law committee.

RELIEF OF DISTRESSED SAILORS.

M. HEEMSHERR read a paper upon treaties for relief of distressed sailors, in which he advanced the following *Projet de Traité*.

"Quand à cause de naufrage ou d'autres accidents de mer, une personne ayant servi à bord d'un navire d'autre nationalité que la sienne, est laissée sans ressources dans le territoire ou dans une colonie d'une tierce nation, ou bien dans le territoire ou dans une colonie de la nation à laquelle le navire appartient, le gouvernement de la nation à laquelle appartient le navire devra (soit à son propre compte, soit aux frais du patron ou des armateurs), soit par ses propres fonctionnaires, soit par ceux d'un autre gouvernement, pourvoir convenablement à ses dépenses nécessaires jusqu'à ce que la personne entre dans un nouveau service maritime ou bien dans un autre emploi à son choix, ou bien qu'elle revienne en son propre pays ou dans la colonie dont elle est habitant ou à l'endroit où elle s'est embarquée."

Lord O'HAGAN was of opinion that humanity was in favour of M. Heemsherr's proposals.

Sir TRAVERS TWISS said at present most Governments protect mariners of their own nationality. A seaman, however, is of the nationality of the flag of the ship. Nations have gone so far as to protect from plunder and to assist sailors duly arriving in port. But sailors are frequently cast ashore. If a Government has given to it a right of recourse against the nation whose flag the ship bears, it would readily assist persons sailing under that flag.

On the motion of M. CROMERS and Sir TRAVERS TWISS, the matter was referred to a committee.

Prof. BIRKBECK (Cambridge) read a paper on certain abstract obstacles to the advancement of international legislation.

The afternoon of Monday, September 3, was chiefly occupied with votes of thanks.

UNITED LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A "vacation meeting" of this society was held at Clement's-inn Hall, Strand, on Wednesday, the 12th inst. Mr. Frank B. Moyle in the chair. Mr. W. Shirley Shirley.

B.A., opened the subject for the evening's debate, viz., "That the system of surricular confession and priestly absolution is subversive of public morality, and should be put down by law." The motion was further supported by Messrs. Parker, Rubinstein, Harte, and Edwards. Messrs. Wilcox, Elliott, Dowson, and Haverall opposed the motion, which was lost finally by a majority of two.

BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening last, the above society held the first meeting of the autumn session in the library room of the Law Society, Mr. E. B. Rawlings in the chair. A discussion took place on the following subject: "Real estate is assured by deed unto and to the use of A., his heirs and assigns, upon trust for B., a married woman, for life to her separate use, and after the determination of that estate, to stand seised thereof to such uses and upon such trusts as B. should by will appoint, and in default to the use of the heirs and assigns of B. Is the legal estate in fee simple vested in A.?" (see rule in *Shelley's case* and *Cooper v. Kynoch*, 41 L. J. Eq. 298, and cases therein cited). The speakers on the affirmative were Messrs. Chatwin, Plant, Ison, Hooper, and Hadley; on the negative, Messrs. Cochran, Bayley, and Shore. The voting was in favour of the affirmative.

Appointments, &c.

The Hon. ALFRED HENRY THESIGER, Q.C., has been appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on the Law of Extradition. Mr. Thesiger is the fourth son of Lord Chelmsford, and was born in 1838. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1862, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1873. Mr. Thesiger is a bencher of the Inner Temple, and in 1876 was a member of the Royal Commission on the Law relating to Fugitive Slaves.

Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, of Newark, has been appointed Solicitor to the Newark and District Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Mr. JOHN BUDD PHEAR, the newly-appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, has received the Honour of Knighthood.

Mr. JOHN HENRY DE VILLIERS, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, has received the honour of Knighthood. Sir John de Villiers was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1865. He was appointed Attorney-General of the Cape Colony in 1872, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1875.

Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE UNWIN, solicitor (of the firm of Unwin, Cave, & Langham), of Bishop's Stortford, Sawbridgeworth, and Harlow, has been appointed Registrar of the Bishop's Stortford County Court (Circuit No. 35), in succession to Mr. John Baron Bowker, deceased.

Mr. THOMAS BURTON, of Wakefield and Ossett, has been appointed Solicitor to the Wakefield Licensed Victuallers' Association.

Mr. WILLIAM BUELL RICHARDS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, has received the Honour of Knighthood. Sir William Richards was born in 1815, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1837. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1850, and was Attorney-General of Upper Canada from 1851 to 1853, when he was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He became Chief Justice of that court in 1873, Chief Justice of Ontario in 1868, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1876.

Mr. ANTOINE AMIS DORION, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, has received the honour of Knighthood.

Mr. BRYAN ROBINSON has received the honour of Knighthood. Sir B. Robinson is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the bar in Newfoundland in 1829. He was for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that colony.

Obituary.

MR. RICHARD NATHANIEL PHILIPPS, LL.D., F.S.A.

Mr. Richard Nathaniel Philipps, barrister, LL.D., F.S.A., died at his residence, Broom Hall, near Sheffield, on the 5th inst. Mr. Philipps was the son of Dr. Philipps, a Unitarian minister at Sheffield, and was born in 1807. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1841, and was for many years a member of the Northern Circuit. He had been recorder of the borough of Pontefract since 1871, and he was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, also a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and the boroughs of Sheffield and Pontefract, and a member of the commission of lieutenancy for the city of London. Mr. Philipps was for several years a member of common council of the city of London as a representative of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and took a warm interest in corporation matters, especially in the management of the City Library. In politics he was a Liberal, and took an active part in local affairs both in the city of London and in Yorkshire. He was fond of antiquarian pursuits, and was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and a vice-president of the Archaeological Association. Mr. Philipps was unmarried.

MR. JOHN BARON BOWKER.

Mr. John Baron Bowker, solicitor, died at his residence, Westfield House, Bishop's Stortford, on the 30th ult. Mr. Bowker was a native of Manchester, where he was born in 1811. He was admitted a solicitor in 1832, and carried on business for a few years at Manchester, but some years ago he removed to Bishop's Stortford. Mr. Bowker was a commissioner for oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, for the County Palatine of Lancaster, a perpetual commissioner for Essex and Hertfordshire, and receiver of the vicarial rent-charge for the parish of Bishop's Stortford. He had an extensive practice in the various local courts, and in 1871 he was appointed by Mr. Beales to be registrar of the Bishop's Stortford County Court (Circuit No. 35). The appointment was popular with the local members of the profession, and he discharged the duties of the office with great success. Mr. Bowker was a member of the Bishop's Stortford Local Board of Health. He leaves a widow and several children.

MR. HENRY GRAHAM STOKES.

Mr. Henry Graham Stokes (of the firm of Stokes, Saunders, & Stokes), solicitor and notary, Proctor to the Admiralty, died at Geneva, on the 24th ult., after a few days' illness. Mr. Stokes was born in 1816, and was admitted in 1837, and commenced to practise as a solicitor and proctor at 2, Knight-bridge-street, in partnership with the late Mr. Thomas Dyke, removing afterwards to 18, Bennett's-hill. About ten years ago he was appointed Proctor to the Admiralty, and he soon afterwards removed to 16, Philpot-lane. He had been recently in partnership with Mr. Albert Saunders and with his son, Mr. Frederick Stokes. Mr. Stokes acted for the Admiralty in many important collision and other cases, and he had a very large practice in shipping and mercantile cases.

MR. RICHARD MULLINGS.

Mr. Richard Mullings, solicitor, died at his residence, Stratton, near Cirencester, on the 1st inst., after a short illness. Mr. Mullings was a native of Bishop's Canning, Wiltshire, where he was born in 1805. He was articled to his uncle, the late Mr. Joseph Randolph Mullings (many years M.P. for Cirencester), and was admitted a solicitor in 1830. He practised for several years at Cirencester, first in partnership with his uncle, and afterwards with Mr. Robert Alexander Anderson, Mr. William Danberry, and Mr. John Chubb, and more recently with his younger brother, Mr. John Mullings. He was a perpetual commissioner for Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, and was also for several years town clerk of the borough of Cricklade, an office now held by his brother. A few years ago the state of Mr. Mullings' health caused his retirement from practice. He took an active interest in many religious societies, being secretary to the local Bible Society and a member of the Evangelical Alliance. He was also fond of antiquarian

studies, and had written several papers on the history and archaeology of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Mr. Mullings was buried in Stratton Churchyard on the 6th, the funeral being attended by a large number of his friends.

Legal News.

The Under-Secretary for the Home Department (Sir Henry Selwin-Elbbetson) was summoned as a juror at the Inverness Circuit Court on Friday. Sir Henry attended, but on his name being called he asked the judges (Lords Craighill and Adam) whether, from the nature of his office and also from the fact that he was a member of Parliament, he was not exempt from serving on the jury. Lord Craighill gave no opinion on the point, but excused Sir Henry, with the remark that the court would have been glad to have had him taking part in its proceedings. The Under-Secretary replied that he did "not want to shirk any public duty," but forthwith withdrew.

The Michigan Lawyer says that in the Supreme Court, Montana Territory, in the case of *The United States v. John B. Smith*, the following were the respondent's points on motion to dismiss appeal:—"Defendant was convicted in the Third District Court of selling whisky to Indians, but escaped from gaol before sentence was passed upon him. His attorney afterwards moved for a new trial, which was denied, whereupon he appealed to this court. The respondent moves to dismiss the appeal on the following ground—that no final judgment has yet been rendered in the court below. The appellant has availed himself of that species of bail known in common parlance as 'leg bail,' the forfeiture of which brings the Government no revenue. He has gone to the Indian country, from whose bourne no traveller returns virtuous, and but few rich. His inconsiderate departure has deprived the court of a case, the United States Marshal of a guest, and his counsel of a client. It is a presumption of law that when an attorney enters an appearance he is duly authorized to do so. But that presumption is weakened when a client abandons his case before its termination, and that, too, in such unseasonably haste as to neglect the parting civilities which obtain among gentlemen of good breeding. . . . The persistent absence of appellant is a waiver of all claim to a new trial, and betrays a lack of interest in judicial proceedings. There is no equity in appellant's case. His indiscretion has not only proved embarrassing to the court, but has rendered the Marshal and his deputies the jest of the worldly-minded, who continually ask, 'Have you heard from Smith?' Equity follows the law, and the law follows Smith; but, unhappily, Smith has the per-contage of an early start, and a more intimate acquaintance with the topography of the country."

The yearly report of the directors of the convict prisons in England for the year ended the 31st of December, 1876, has been issued. It states that the number of male convicts received into Government prisons under fresh sentences during 1876 was 1,668, besides 90 with licences revoked or re-committed to serve out the period remitted from their former sentences. The number of female convicts received into Government prisons under fresh sentences during 1876 was 236, besides 34 with licences revoked or re-committed to serve out the period remitted from their former sentences. The number of sentences of penal servitude passed in England, Wales, and Scotland in 1876 was 1,894, which is 103 more than last year. This increase is almost entirely in the sentences of between 7 and 15 years. The increase in the number of sentences of penal servitude, the increase in the number of prisoners received under the longer sentences between 7 and 15 years, viz., 113, and the increase in the number of re-convictions, viz., 115, correspond so nearly as to lead to the inference that the cause of the increase in the number of sentences is that the habitual criminals have been more effectually looked after, and have received sentences which show that they are recognized as incorrigible, and that for some time society must be protected against them. A table is given showing that the average length of sentences of the convict prison population, especially of the males, has been steadily increasing for some years past; this may, the directors say, be partly due to the men who formerly were transported accumulating in

English prisons, but is probably also due to the causes above assigned. In 1871 the average length of the sentence in the case of males was 7'4; in 1872, 7'7; in 1873, 7'9; in 1874, 7'9; in 1875, 8'0; and in 1876, 8'2. In the case of females the average in 1871 was 7'8; in 1872, 7'9; in 1873, 7'8; in 1874, 7'7; in 1875, 7'9; and in 1876, 8'0. A considerable increase is observable in the proportion of prisoners who resort to societies which undertake to assist prisoners who on discharge are anxious to leave the criminal class, and resume their position in the ranks of industry. Whereas in 1869 less than half of the men discharged took advantage of them, during 1876 about two-thirds placed themselves under their guidance.

Law Students' Journal.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

LAW LECTURES, 1877-1878.

The following lectures, open to all members of the university, will be delivered in the academical year, 1877-1878:—

Lecturer.	Michaelmas Term, 1877.	Lent Term, 1878.	Easter Term, 1878.	Place and Time.
Prof. Clark	Roman Civil Procedure and Magisterial Legislation.	Jurisprudence. Responsibility for Crimes.	Law School, M. W. F. 12-1	
Prof. Birkbeck	Real Property Law (elementary).	Origin and History of Courts of Common Law.	Law Lecture Room, Letter F, Downing, Tu. 8. 11-12	
Prof. Harcourt	Law of Nations.	Personal Property Law.	Law School, Tu. W. Th. F. 1-2	
Dr. Waraker	Personal Property Law.	General Constitutional History of England.	Thimby Hall, M. W. F. 9-10	
Dr. Walker	Dig. xix. 2.	General Constitutional History of England.	St. John's, Tu. Th. 8. 12-1	
Mr. Moore	Gatus and Jushtian (elementary).	Gatus and Jushtian (elementary).	Public International Law of Peace.	Catus, Tu. Th. F. 10-11
Mr. Moson	Jurisprudence. Responsibility for Crimes.	Real Property Law.	Real Property Law.	Thimby, M. W. F. 11-12
Mr. Lawrence	English Constitution under the Plantagenets.	International Law.	International Law.	Downing, Tu. Th. 8. 9-10
Mr. Kenny	Criminal Law.	Criminal Law.	Jurisprudence. Definition and principal subdivisions of Law.	Downing, M. W. F. 12-1

E. C. CLARK.

SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

(Supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th of April, 1872, and amended by subsequent notices in the *London Gazette*) respecting open competitive examinations for the situations of supplementary clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the Treasury, unprofessional clerk in the Solicitor's Offices of the General Post Office in London and Dublin, and supplementary clerk in the Solicitor's Office, Inland Revenue Department.

N.B.—These regulations are liable to alteration for future examinations.

I. The limits of age for these situations are eighteen and thirty, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. No candidate will be eligible who is not serving, or has not within two years been serving as a clerk (not articled) in a solicitor's office.

III. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—(1) Handwriting, (2) orthography, (3) arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions); (4) English composition.

IV. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

V. A fee of 10s. will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission.

NOTICE.

An open competition for two situations of supplementary clerks in the Solicitor's Office of the Inland Revenue Department, London, will be held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday, the 16th of October, 1877.

No person will be admitted to the examination from whom the secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 5th of October an application on the prescribed form.

The order for admission to the examination will be posted on the 11th of October to the address given on the form of application. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the prescribed fee is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission, 8th September, 1877.

Note.—Supplementary clerks in the Solicitor's Office of the Inland Revenue receive salary commencing at £100, and increasing by annual increments of £10 until the maximum of £200 is reached.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Sept. 14, 1877.
RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices
Stock Bristol and Exeter	100	—
Stock Caledonian	100	125½
Stock Glasgow and South-Western	100	108
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	48
Stock Great Northern	100	118
Stock Do., A Stock	100	114½
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	125
Stock Great Western—Original	100	99
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	135
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	129½
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover	100	204
Stock London and South Western	100	145
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	137½
Stock Metropolitan	100	76½
Stock Do., District	100	113
Stock Midland	100	82
Stock North British	100	123½
Stock North Eastern	100	91
Stock North London	100	103½
Stock North Staffordshire	100	145
Stock South Devon	100	61
Stock South-Eastern	100	66
Stock South-Eastern	100	125

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BAGSHAW—Sept. 9, at 55, Park-road, Haverstock-hill, N.W., the wife of Frederic G. Bagshaw, of the Middle Temple, of a son.

BENCKE—Sept. 10, at Bentham House, West Derby, Lancashire, the wife of Albert H. Bencke, barrister-at-law, of a son.

GOYER—Sept. 11, at 31, Oakley-square, Regent's-park, the wife of Edmund Richard Goyer, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, of a son.

NEWTON—Sept. 6, at 2, St. James'-terrace, Malahide, the wife of Andrew Willoughby Newton, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DE HAMPEL—HAMMOND—Sept. 12, at Warkworth, Northumberland, Lancel Victor de Hamel, of Newcastle, solicitor, to Marion Eugene, daughter of Charles Frederick Hammond, M.P., of Newcastle.

OTTAWAY—STINSON—Aug. 29, at Hamilton, Canada, Cuthbert John Ottaway, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Marion Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Stinson, of Hamilton.

SETON—BONNET—Sept. 11, at Paddington, Matthew, barrister-at-law, son of Sir William Cootes Seton, Bart., of Pitmedden, Aberdeenshire, to Thérèse Prudence Rose, daughter of Pierre Bonnet, of Connaught-street, Hyde-park, W.

SINGTON—FRANK—Sept. 6, Alfred Sington, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Ada, daughter of the late Meyer Frank, of Acorn-street, Greenheys, Manchester.

STUART—COLLINSON—Sept. 6, at Sarsbiton, Edmund Archibald Stuart, of Balmerino, Fifeshire, barrister-at-law, to Anna Mary, daughter of the late Rev. G. J. Collinson Incumbent of St. James', Clapham.

DEATHS.

BRACH—Aug. 23, at 11, Caroline-street, Birmingham, John Beach, clerk to Messrs. Whately, solicitors, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, aged 78.

BROOKE—Sept. 9, Thomas Brooke, of the Middle Temple, and Camden-gardens.

COR—Sept. 8, at Horton Gower, S. Wales, W. E. Cor, for nearly 12 years principal clerk to the Hon. Mr. Justice Lush, aged 34.

LEWIS—Sept. 7, William Arnold Lewis, of the Temple, and 29, Elsham-road, W., aged 30.

PHILLIPS—Sept. 5, at Broom Hall, Sheffield, Richard Nathaniel Phillips, LL.D., F.S.A., Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Recorder of Pontefract.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7, 1877.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

New Dale Mine, Limited.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 4, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Nov. 3. Bettsley, Finsbury-place, solicitor for the petitioners.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Commercial Mills (Blackburn) Company, Limited.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept. 25, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to William Butcher, Princess-st., Manchester, and John Holroyd, Blackburn.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1877.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

Odd Fellows' Benevolent Society, Faversham, Kent, Sept 6
Wetherley Benefit Society, Wetherley, Leicester, Sept 6

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1877.

Atken, David, Christchurch rd, Hampstead, Esq. Oct 1. Johnson, and Master, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Bailey, Ann, Manley, Stafford. Sept 29. Challinor, Manley

Baily, John, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. Nov 30. Janson and Co Finsbury circus

Bibby, Betty, Newbiggin, Cumberland. Sept 30. Butler, Broughton-in-Furness

Bowyer, Frederic Joseph, Stoke-next-Guildford, Surrey, Miller. Oct 6. Lovett, Guildford

Bryan, Rev Richard Syndercombe, East Worlington, Devon. Sept 23. Bryan, Hindley, Lancashire

Burrell, Susan, Stratford, Essex. Sept 30. Bridges, Gordon rd, Peckham

Caddy, William, Muncaster, Cumberland, Gent. Sept 29. Brockbank and Helder, Whitehaven

Clay, Samuel, Soverby Bridge, York, Woollen Manufacturer. Dec Dunning and Kay, Leeds

Colpitts, Joseph, North Ormsby, York, Farmer. Dec 1. Thompson, jun, Middleborough

Downing, John, Friar st, Blackfriars rd, Grocer. Oct 1. Blachford and Co, College hill, Cannon st

Evered, Robert, Hanworth, Somerset, Gent. Sept 29. Bate, Bridgwater, Somerset

Freer, Robert, Hovingham, York, Gent. Sept 29. Jackson, Malton, York

Gerstenberg, Fanny Alice, Park sq, Regent's park. Oct 8. Emanuel and Simmonds, Finsbury circus

Harden, Robert, East Hest, Somerset, Yeoman. Sept 29. Bate, Bridgwater, Somerset

Hoddy, John, Ramilly, Cheshire, Cattle Dealer. Sept 13. Johnson, Stockport

Jefferson, Henry, Rothersyke, Cumberland, Esq. Sept 29. Brockbank and Holker, Whitehaven.
 Kendall, Robert, Broughton-in-Furness, Lancashire, Gent. Sept 29.
 Butler, Broughton-in-Furness.
 Kenrick, Rev John, Monkgate, York. Oct 1. Munby and Son, York.
 Medcraft, Richard, Chilton, Bedford, Farmer. Nov 20. Benning and Son, Dunstable.
 Parsons, Benjamin, Tuscan st, Bethnal green, Cabinet Maker. Sept 12. Rogers, Leadenhall st.
 Pattison, Thomas Swift, Edge lane, nr Liverpool, Gent. Oct 10. Paget, Liverpool.
 Peckover, William, Wisbech St Peter's, Cambridge, Esq. Dec 1. Metcalf, Liverpool.
 Roberts, Mary, Llangollen, Denbigh. Dec 3. Richards and Son, Llangollen.
 Simpson, Joseph, Louth, Lincoln, Nailmaker. Sept 22. Gray, Louth.
 Slye, Charles John, West Haddon, Northampton, Farmer. Dec 1. Fox, Lutterworth, Leicester.
 Stannard, Robert, Dedham, Essex, Miller. Oct 31. Turner and Co, Colchester, Essex.
 Stanham, Mary Ellen, Cambridge st, Liverpool. Oct 29. Cleaver and Hiden, Liverpool.
 Stevenson, John, Hanley, Stafford, Jeweller. Sept 29. Challinor, Hanley.
 Stodd, Edward, Hyde park gardens, Esq. Oct 15. Hollams and Co, Mincing lane.
 Tallie, Edward, Claverdon, Warwickshire, Farmer. Sept 29. Snape and Gould, Warwick.
 Taplin, Joseph, Bristol, Chemist. Oct 1. Peters, Bristol.
 Thompson, John, Chesterfield, Derby, Innkeeper. Nov 1. Bunting, Chesterfield.
 Tofteld, Joseph, Houghton Regis, Bedford, Builder. Nov 20. Benning and Son, Dunstable, Bedford.
 Twigg, William, Erdington, Warwick, Gilt Toy Manufacturer. Sept 30. Griffin and Griffin, Birmingham.
 Venables, Arthur, Oxford, Gent. Nov 1. Hester, Oxford.
 Whitmore, Mary Ann Anastasia, Bridge rd, Hammersmith. Oct 5. Burn, Bell yard, Doctors' commons.
 Woodman, Rev Frederick Stevenson, Bath, Somerset. Nov 1. Atkinson, Bradford.
 Woodward, Charles, Compton terrace, Islington, Esq. Nov 1. Torr and Co, Bedford row.
 Woodward, Rose Anna, Epsom, Surrey. Sept 29. Darbishire and Co, Manchester.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1877.

Addison, Henry Robert, Albion st, Hyde park, Retired Cavalry Officer. Oct 30. Kenys, Charles st, St James's sq.
 Allison, Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Veterinary Surgeon. Nov 1. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Arthington, Joseph, Huddersfield, York, Brass Founder. Dec 1. Bottomley, Huddersfield.
 Clarke, William Barwick, Barwickstead, Camberland, Esq. Nov 1. Muegrave, Whitehaven.
 Conolly, Henry, Hampstead rd. Nov 1. Baileys and Co, Berners st.
 Davies, Jane, Conway, Carnarvon. Oct 2. Harding, Chester.
 Dawson, George, Chesterfield, Derby, Spirit Merchant. Oct 3. Cutts and Co, Chesterfield.
 Fletcher, Thomas, Eys, Northampton, Gent. Oct 11. Rutland and Graves, Peterborough.
 Fyfe, James, Ramsgate, Kent. Nov 9. Wooler, Bedford row.
 Greaves, Edward, West st, Upper St Martin's lane, Licensed Victualler. Oct 15. Clarke and Co, Lincoln's inn fields.
 Greaves, Margaret, West st, Upper St Martin's lane. Oct 15. Clarke and Co, Lincoln's inn fields.
 Hammett, Mary, Bereaard st, Woolwich. Oct 17. Farnfield and Sampson, Queen Victoria st.
 Izon, Robert, Storer, Lichfield, Farmer. Oct 15. Greene, Lichfield.
 Kettner, Matilda Caroline, Liverpool rd, Barnsbury. Oct 20. Dupree, King's rd, Bedford row.
 Lane, Ann, Winchester. Nov 1. Lee and Best, Winchester.
 Lightfoot, Amelia Anchorot, Crownwell place, South Kensington. Oct 9. Tyndall and Tyndall, Birmingham.
 Linton, Henry, Newholm-cum-Dunsley, York, Brewer. Sept 21. Buchanan and Son, Whitby.
 Milne, Robert, Derby, Grocer. Oct 15. Sale and Mills, Derby.
 Moxon, Ellen, St Helen's, Lancashire, Pawnbroker. Oct 12. Brewis, St Helen's.
 Philbrick, Edward Swinborne, Great Dunmow, Essex, Gent. Oct 1. Wood, Southam.
 Price, Matilda, Boughton, Chester. Oct 16. Wright and Co, Liverpool.
 Prideaux Mary, Porchester sq. Oct 1. Farwell, Wolverhampton.
 Rowland, Edward, Melverley, Salop, Farmer. Oct 1. Minshalls and Parry-Jones, Oswestry.
 Sankey, John, Culcheth, Lancashire, Innkeeper. Oct 10. Ridgway and Worsley, Warrington.
 Scott, Peter, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Gent. Oct 6. Kidson and Co, Sunderland.
 Spardens, Thomas, Cardington st, Hampstead rd, Gent. Nov 1. Holcombe, Great James st, Bedford row.
 Sterry, William, Brighton, Sussex, Esq. Dec 1. Touris, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
 Thompson, Matthew, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, Ship Owner. Oct 31. Whitford, Sunderland.
 Trevelyan, Frances Anne, Colyton, Devon. Nov 1. Wilton, Colyton.
 Walker, John, Garby Grange, Lincoln, Farmer. Nov 1. Rhodes and Son, Market Haven.
 Wallis, John, Dorchester, Dorset, Esq. Nov 30. Stone and Co, Bath.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7, 1877.

Armstrong, Joseph, New Swindon, Wilts, Gent. Oct 27. Kinnair and Tombs, Swindon, Wilts.
 Ashworth, Alfred, Grassendale park, Aigburth, nr Liverpool. Oct 20. Tyrer and Co, Liverpool.
 Brecks, Elizabeth, Stephen st, Tottenham court rd. Nov 1. Brient, Winchester house, Old Broad st.
 Coleman, Henry William Alexander, Lutterworth, Leicester, Surgeon. Oct 7. Walls and Co, Queen Victoria st.

Croft, Thomas, Balkington, Warwick, Farmer. Oct 23. Dewes and Bone, Nuneaton, Warwick.
 Dawson, Mary, Hollins-in-Walsden, nr Todmorden, Lancashire. Oct 29. Blomley, Todmorden.
 De Vaux, Maria Elizabeth, North Dalton, York. Oct 20. Jennings and Co, Driffield, York.
 Downing, Harrison Nicholas, Newcastle upon Tyne, Ironmonger. Oct 8. Hoyle and Co, Newcastle upon Tyne.
 Elliott, George, Crimes villas, Tottenham, Gent. Oct 31. Gregson, Angel court, Throgmorton st.
 Ford, Rev James, Weston, nr Bath, Somerset. Oct 24. Warry and Co, Lincoln's inn fields.
 Franklin, Jacob Abraham, Westbourne park villas, Gent. Nov 1. Tamplin and Co, Fenchurch st.
 Grisdale, Mary, Crosby Garrett, Westmoreland. Oct 8. Preston, Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland.
 Hartwell, Lewis, Nottingham, Gent. Oct 16. Watson and Wadsworth, Nottingham.
 Hodgson, Robert, Whitburn, Durham, Esq. O.E. Oct 15. Richardson and Co, York.
 Hulse, Alice, Flinton, Lancashire. Oct 13. Howarth, Manchester.
 Kirby, George, Barnet, Herts, Innkeeper. Nov 1. Boyes, Barnet, Herts.
 Kirby, Louisa, Barnet, Herts. Nov 1. Boyes, Barnet, Herts.
 Kirk, Thomas, Westleigh, Lancashire, Boatbuilder. Nov 1. Askerley and Son, Wigan.
 Lloyd, James, Battersea, Surrey, Clerk. Dec 1. Clutterbuck and Trevenen, Carlisle.
 Malby, Samuel, Southwell, Nottingham, Esq. Oct 29. Stenton, Southwell, Notts.
 Mayson, Elizabeth, Sheldon, Warwick. Sept 19. Beale and Co, Birmingham.
 Merchant, Emanuel, Derby, Licensed Victualler. Nov 1. Moody, Derby.
 Offin, John, Shenfield, Essex, Gent. Oct 12. Watney and Tillard, Clement's lane.
 Olive, Eustace, Henry, Northampton, Surgeon. Nov 1. Dennis and Faulkner, Northampton.
 Pinegar, John, Nottingham, Gent. Oct 8. Heath and Son, Nottingham.
 Reece, Charles, Bradford, Beerhouse Keeper. Nov 1. Terry and Robinson, Bradford.
 Schofield, James, Marsden, York, Grocer. Nov 8. Learoyd and Co, Huddersfield.
 Shaw, William, Southwell, Nottingham, Gent. Nov 1. Stenton, Southwell, Notts.
 Shorland, John, Chew Magna, Somerset, Esq. Sept 21. Shorland, Dundry, Somerset.
 Smith, Robert Thomas, Lee, Kent, Varnish Manufacturer. Nov 1. Weeks and Son, Chesham.
 Smith, Walter, Chatham, Kent, Licensed Victualler. Oct 1. Hudson, Farningham.
 Turner, Francis, Sheffield, Retired Innkeeper. Oct 20. Broomhead and Co, Sheffield.
 Willcox, James, Brockley, Kent, Vice Admiral R.N. Dec 1. Binsted, Portsmouth.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Kemp, John, London st, Paddington, Refreshment House Keeper. Pet Sept 4. Murray. Sept 19 at 12.
 To Surrender in the Country.
 Beale, Thomas, Holworthy, Devon, Farmer. Pet Aug 31. Bencraft, Barnstaple, Sept 21 at 12.
 Hastings, Charles George Prosser, Fairfield, nr Liverpool, Cotton Dealer. Pet Sept 5. Cooper, Liverpool, Sept 24 at 11.
 Hughes, Thomas James, Dunton, nr Petworth, Sussex. Pet Sept 5. Evershed. Brighton, Sept 26 at 11.
 Hunter, R. B. , Kendal, Westmoreland, Wine Merchant. Pet Sept 5. Thompson. Kendal, Sept 22 at 11.
 Lloyd, Cornelius, Portsmouth. Pet Sept 3. Howard. Portsmouth, Oct 6 at 12.
 Parsell, Benjamin, Griffiths Town, Pontypool. Pet Aug 29. Davis, Newport, Sept 19 at 10.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1877.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Buchanan, W. A. , Stockwell park rd, Surrey. Pet Sept 8. Spring-Rice. Sept 26 at 11.
 Douglas, John, King's rd, Chelsea, Upholsterer. Pet Sept 7. Murray. Oct 5 at 11.
 Rogeroni, James Joseph, Jeffery sq, Merchant t. Pet Sept 7. Murray. Oct 3 at 11.
 To Surrender in the Country.
 Behrens, Louis, Manchester, Jeweller. Pet Sept 7. Lister. Manchester, Sept 25 at 9.30.
 Bibbrough, William, Tadcaster, York, Auctioneer. Pet Sept 6. Wood. York, Sept 28 at 12.
 Gay, Robert, Holt, Norfolk, Farmer. Pet Sept 8. Cooke. Norwich, Sept 22 at 1.
 Hardham, Henry John, Landport, Hants, Potato Dealer. Pet Aug 2. Portsmouth, Oct 4 at 12.
 Luke, James, Yealmington, Devon, Grocer. Pet Sept 6. Gidley. East Stonehouse, Sept 27 at 12.
 Woodcock, William, Ashby, Lincoln, Miller. Pet Sept 6. Danbary. Great Grimsby, Sept 27 at 11.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7, 1877.

Haigh, Henry, Milnsbridge, nr Huddersfield, Dyer. Aug 22.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1877.

McDonald, Horace, Great Grimsby, Grocer. Sept 6.

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7, 1877.

Armes, Benjamin, West Croydon, Baker. Sept 22 at 3 at office of Miller, York chambers, York buildings, Adelphi.

Ashcroft, William, and James Barratt, Lincoln, Slaters. Sept 22 at 11 at offices of Pace, Jun, Flaxengate, Lincoln
 Baker, Alexander Martin, Riches court, Lime st, Secretary to a Public Company. Sept 22 at 1 at offices of Campbell, Cannon st
 Barwood, Thomas Robert, Upper Kennington lane, Surrey, Oilman. Sept 11 at 3 at 145, Cheapside. Catlin, Gresham buildings, Basinghall st
 Blaser, Ann, Birmingham, Tobaccoconist. Sept 18 at 11 at offices of Roake, Colmore row, Birmingham
 Blake, Charles, Aston, nr Birmingham, Builder. Sept 18 at 3 at the Union Hotel, Union st, Birmingham. Fallows, Birmingham
 Bondy, Henry, Gogman, Cardigan, Mine Agent. Sept 15 at 11 at the Town Hall, Aberystwith. Atwood and Son, Aberystwith
 Bowles, Harriett, Tunbridge Wells, Hotel Keeper. Sept 26 at 4 at offices of Stone and Simpson, Church rd, Tunbridge Wells
 Brown, Robert, Lowestoft, Innkeeper. Sept 24 at 12 at offices of Seago, High st, Lowestoft
 Brown, Thomas, Manchester, Commission Agent. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Boyle, York chambers, King st, Manchester. Duckworth, Manchester
 Child, Harvey, Edgware, Farmer. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Allingham, Old Broad st
 Clarke, Thomas, Haswell lane, nr Haswell, Durham, out of business. Sept 21 at 2 at offices of Radford, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Coates, William, Saltburn, York, Builder. Sept 17 at 11 at offices of Hope and Co, Exchange place, Middlesbrough
 Cook, William, St James Barton, Bristol, Upholsterer. Sept 26 at 1 at offices of Daniel and Co, Broad st, Bristol. Fox and Whitnack, Bristol
 Cooke, Henry, Jun, and Frederick Taylor, Stratford-upon-Avon, Cabinet Makers. Sept 20 at 12 at the Falcon Hotel, Stratford-upon-Avon. Lane, Stratford-upon-Tyne
 Courtney, Michael Joseph, Liverpool, Wholesale Clothier. Sept 21 at 2 at offices of Lucas and Co, Union court, Liverpool
 Craggs, Thomas, Gateshead, Durham, Brass Founder. Sept 20 at 2 at offices of Bush, Wellington st, Gateshead
 Dean, John Henry, Birmingham, Clothier. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Buller and Hickley, Bennett's hill, Birmingham
 Dixon, Stephen, Newtown, Milnom, Cumberland, Labourer. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Butler, Milnom
 Dutton, Thomas, Mansfield, Nottingham, Provision Dealer. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Maltby, Westgate, Mansfield. Fraser, Nottingham
 Edwards, John, Smethwick, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Burton, Union passage, Birmingham
 Eakdale, James, and Jonathan Eakdale, North Shields, Hardwaremen. Sept 18 at 3 at offices of Rees and Jolliffe, Howard st, North Shields
 Garraut, William Samuel, Greenwich, Hair Dresser. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Poole and Son, Greenwich rd, Greenwich
 Gillespie, John, Liverpool, Draper. Sept 22 at 11 at offices of Lowe Castle st, Liverpool
 Girard, Esther Hall, Bedford. Sept 20 at 11.30 at offices of Sharman and Small, St Paul's sq, Bedford
 Glompo, Henrietta, Sheffield, Grocer. Sept 19 at 12 at offices of Tatter shill, St James st, Sheffield
 Green, Whitaker Enoch, Bradford, Printer. Sept 21 at 3 at 85, Tyrryl st, Bradford
 Greenhalgh, Robert, Bolton, Painters. Sept 18 at 3 at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manchester. Scowcroft, Bolton
 Griverson, Margaret, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Licensed Victualler. Sept 17 at 2 at offices of Stanford, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Halfide, George William, New cross rd, Surrey, Watchmaker. Sept 26 at 3 at offices of Holloway, Ball's Pond rd, Islington. Cooper, Chancery lane
 Harris, Benjamin, Brerly hill, Mon. Grocer. Sept 20 at 2 at the Queen's Hotel, Newport, Sharnard
 Homan, John, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Dealer in Fancy Goods. Sept 25 at 11 at offices of Lewis and Co, Old Jewry. Jones, Conway
 Houghton, John, Stockton-on-Tees, Hairdresser. Sept 18 at 10.30 at offices of Draper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees
 Hughes, John, Stourbridge, Accountant Clerk. Sept 17 at 11 at offices of Wall, Union chambers, Stourbridge
 Hutchings, Robert John, Exmouth, Devon, Carriage Manufacturer. Sept 25 at 12 at offices of Adams, Exmouth
 James, Thomas Edward, Birmingham, Commission Agent. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Rowlands and Bagnall, Colmore row, Birmingham
 Judd, George, Westmin's bridge rd, Oilman. Sept 24 at 2 at offices of Miller, Moorgate st
 Jukes, Edwin Bolton, Walsall, Stafford, out of business. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Stanley, Bridge st, Walsall
 Law, James, Great Suffolk st, Southwark, Licensed Victualler. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Horton, Finsbury place. Morris, Paternoster row
 Cliff, Joseph, and George Lesh, Bradford, Ironfounders. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Benolds, Tyrryl st, Bradford
 Longstaff, William Carter, Skelton-in-Cleveland, York, Grocer. Sept 17 at 3 at offices of Tweedy, High st, Stockton-on-Tees
 Lucas, Robert, Well st, Hackney, Pianoforte Maker. Sept 15 at 10 at 6, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane. Howard
 Macdonald, William, Weddington rd, Kentish Town, Builder. Sept 27 at 3 at offices of Parkes, Beaufort buildings, Strand
 Malle, William, Huntington, Dairyman. Sept 21 at 11 at offices of Maule and Burton, Huntington
 Marchant, Frederick John, Cough st, Euston sq, General Shop Keeper. Sept 22 at 11 at offices of Collis, Duke st, Manchester sq
 Matthews, Jesse, New Swindon, Wilts, Tailor. Sept 19 at 2 at the Great Western Hotel, New Swindon. Foreman, Swindon
 Milburn, Christopher, and Robert Milburn, Wood st, Fancy Warehousemen. Sept 20 at 2 at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane. Wood, St Paul's churchyard
 Moreland, George, Woolwich, Kent, Beer Retailer. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chancery lane
 Poole, William, Bliton, Stafford, Pork Butcher. Sept 22 at 11 at offices of Bowen, Mount Pleasant, Bliton
 Probert, Elizabeth, Monmouth, Hotel Proprietress. Sept 19 at 12 at offices of Llyed, Bank chambers, Newport
 Rawlins, John William, White Horse lane, Mile End, Builder. Sept 27 at 2 at offices of Chalk, Moorgate st

Rees, William John, Landore, Glamorgan, Printer. Sept 15 at 11 at offices of Glascofine, Fisher st, Swansea
 Rice, William Howard, East Dulwich, Builder. Sept 19 at 3 at offices of James, Ladgate hill. Morris, Paternoster row
 Rivett, Frederick, Great Ellingham, Norfolk, General Shop Keeper. Sept 26 at 12 at offices of Brooke, Attleborough
 Rogers, Edward, and John Rogers, Radcliffe, Lancashire, Provision Dealers. Sept 23 at 12 at the Victoria Hotel, Dublin. Scowcroft, Bolton
 Salmon, William Morris, Leytonstone, Sign Painter. Sept 17 at 3 at offices of Thwaites, Basinghall st. Fulcher, Horton rd, Hackney
 Savours, Evan Morgan, Neath, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Sept 21 at 12 at offices of Kempthorne, Dyffryn chambers, Neath
 Scott, Matthew, South Shields, Durham, Innkeeper. Sept 18 at 2 at offices of Joel, Newgate st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Shepherd, James, Black hill, Durham, Provision Dealer. Sept 21 at 2 at offices of Stanford, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Smedley, Elijah, Nottingham, Fishmonger. Sept 22 at 11 at offices of Brown, Houndsdgate, Nottingham
 Souther, Ambrose, Greek st, Soho, Butcher. Oct 3 at 2 at offices of Michael, Great Winchester st
 Street, Samuel John, Southampton, Fish Sa'eman. Sept 20 at 12 at offices of Harfield, Portland st, Southampton
 Swinney, Thomas, James Swinney, and James Wright, Morpeth, Northumberland, Engineers. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Webb, Bridge st, Morpeth
 Thompson, Thomas, Bradford, York, out of business. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Remolla, Tyrryl st, Bradford
 Tuley, William, Bradford, York, Furniture Dealer. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Dawson and Greaves, Kirkgate, Bradford
 Wall, John, Bradford, Pork Butcher. Sept 18 at 11 at offices of Watson and d. Dickens, Victoria chambers, Market st, Bradford
 Ward, Simon, North Tamerton, Cornwall, Farmer. Sept 22 at 1 at offices of Bray and Peter, Holworthy, Devon. Thorne, Barnstaple
 Ward, William, Bishopsgate st, Share Broker. Sept 27 at 2 at offices of Stacpole, Pincers' Hall, Old Broad st
 Webb, William, Kyrding st, Commercial rd east, out of business. Sept 21 at 12 at offices of Fletcher and Co, Staple inn
 Whalley, John William, Liversy, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner. Sept 20 at 11 at offices of Radcliffe, Clayton st, Blackburn
 Whitehouse, John Julius, Coventry st, Piccadilly, Optician. Sept 18 at 12 at offices of Smart and Co, Cheapside. Ryan, Lincoln's inn fields
 Williams, Augustus, Aberystwith, Mon. Grocer. Sept 24 at 2 at the Queen's Hotel, Bridge st, Newport. Davies, Tredegar
 Williams, Richard Henry, Liverpool, Iron Merchant. Sept 26 at 2 at offices of Harris, Union court, Castle st, Liverpool
 Wilmans, Jacob, Bradford, Fish Salesman. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Cox, Wellington chambers, Westgate, Bradford
 Woodhouse, David, Rotherham, York, Builder. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Willis, Church st, Rotherham
 Woods, William Henry, Redland, Bristol, Butcher. Sept 18 at 11 at offices of Square, George st, Plymouth

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1877.

Allman, Edward, Kingston-upon-Hull, Boot Dealer. Sept 28 at 3 at offices of Laverack, County buildings, Land of Green Ginger, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Ashworth, Walter, Halifax, York, Coal Merchant. Sept 21 at 3 at the Brown Cow Hotel, Halifax. Leeming, Halifax
 Atkinson, Jacob, Tynemouth, Northumberland, Builder. Sept 24 at 13 at offices of Garbutt, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Atwood, Charles, Brighton, Sussex, Fishmonger. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Webb, Union st, Ship st, Brighton
 Baskerville, John, Wellington, Hereford, Butcher. Oct 1 at 10 at the Kerry Arms Hotel, Hereford. Weyman, Ludlow, Salop
 Bedford, William, Woolton, West Ardsley, nr Wakefield, York, Labourer. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Harrison and Co, Chancery lane, Wakefield
 Bigginden, John, Oldham, Lancashire, Draper. Sept 24 at 3 at the King's Arms Hotel, Yorkshire st, Oldham. Duckworth, Manchester
 Bolton, Edward, Dover, Kent, Ship Chandler. Oct 1 at 12 at the Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham st. Mowll, Dover
 Browning, John, and William Davis, Staple grove, Somerset, Flock Manufacturers. Sept 22 at 11 at offices of Salmon and Henderson, Broad st, Bristol
 Carter, Thomas Edgar, Coventry, Picture Frame Manufacturer. Sept 27 at 11 at offices of Seymour, St Mary's st, Coventry
 Cheesman, Harry, Brighton, Sussex, House Agent. Sept 26 at 3 at offices of Verrall, New rd, Brighton
 Collins, Charles, Cleo, Lincoln, Fisherman. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Stephenson and Mountain, Bethlehem st, Great Grimsby, Lincoln
 Connah, Henry, Salford, Lancashire, Dyer. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Boote and Edgar, Booth st, Manchester
 Couterill, William Henry, Brettell lane, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 21 at 12 at offices of Collis, Market st, Stourbridge, Worcester
 Coulton, Isaac Love, Robert st, Hampstead rd, Painter. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Lovett, King William st
 Cowburn, Robert Lockwood, Seven Sisters' rd, Holloway, Ironmonger. Oct 4 at 3 at offices of Lewis and Co, Old Jewry
 Crump, Thomas, Kidsgrove, Stafford, Fish Salesman. Sept 21 at 12.30 at the Washington Hotel, Liverpool. Sherratt, Kidsgrove
 Cutler, George, Stourbridge, Worcester, Provision Dealer. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Wall, Union chambers, Stourbridge
 Davies, Joshua, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, Grocer. Sept 25 at 12 at offices of Gibbs, Tredegar place, Newport, Monmouth
 Davison, John William, Skelton-in-Cleveland, York, Contractor. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Ward, Albert rd, Middlesbrough
 Dean, James, Manchester, Provision Dealer. Sept 25 at 2 at offices of Tremewen, Bridge st, Manchester
 Dewey, James John, Brighton, Sussex, French Polisher. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Mills, New rd, Brighton
 Doley, Thomas James, George Henry Doley, and Henry Banford, Birmingham, Shampers. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Buller and Bickley, Bennett's hill, Birmingham
 Drayton, Campbell, Ashby NUL, Lincoln, Contractor. Sept 26 at 11 at offices of Pace, Jun, Flaxengate, Lincoln
 Eade, George, Deptford, Kent, Marine Store Dealer. Sept 26 at 3 at offices of Marchant and Furvate, High st, Deptford

Edis, George Newel, Holmfirth, York, Surgeon. Sept 24 at 13 at offices of Iveson and Mellor, Queen st, Huddersfield

Edwards, John, Regent's park rd, Primrose hill, Provision Dealer. Sept 19 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Goatly, Bow st, Covent garden

Elliams, Samuel, Silverdale, Stafford, Builder. Sept 19 at 11 at offices of Tennant, Chesapeake, Hanley, Stafford

Fletcher, Charles Alfred, Manchester, Vacillman. Sept 24 at 3 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral gates, Manchester. Burton, Manchester

Fradele, Albert Eugene, and William Shury Marshall, Regent st, Photographers. Sept 25 at 2 at offices of Roche, Old Jewry

Gay, John Perrin, Wellington, Somerset, Shoddy Merchant. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Tribe and Co, Albion chambers, Bristol. Salmon and Henderson, Broad st, Bristol

Gemmell, Archibald, and Charles Hayward, Upper Thames st, Iron Merchants. Sept 25 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee House. Davie, New inn

Georgeson, John Horne, South Bank, nr Middleborough, York, Draper. Sept 24 at 2 at offices of Sill, Zetland rd, Middleborough

Gilson, Thomas, and Daniel Whitfield, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Horse Dealers. Sept 24 at 2 at offices of Sewell, Grey st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Gladwin, George, Willington, Durham, Labourer. Sept 24 at 3.30 at offices of Brignall, Saddler st, Durham

Green, Frederick Charles, Stanstead Abbott, Hertford, Plumber. Sept 24 at 2 at the Green Dragon Hotel, Bishopsgate st within. Armstrong and Bowers

Hall, George, Rhymney, Monmouth, Grocer. Sept 25 at 12.30 at offices of Lloyd, Bank chambers, Newport, Monmouth

Hall, William, Broomhill, Nottingham, Lime Burner. Sept 25 at 12 at offices of Br ght, Town Club chambers, Wheeler gate, Nottingham

Ham, Samuel, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Coal Merchant. Sept 21 at 4 at the Crown Hotel, Ryde. Urry, Ryde

Hand, William Lawton, Maclesfield, Cheshire, Butcher. Sept 21 at 3 at offices of Barclay and Henstock, Exchange chambers, Maclesfield

Hoel, Matthew, Preston, Lancashire, Joiner. Sept 26 at 12 at offices of Taylor, Guildhall st, Preston

Hooper, William, Newnham, Gloucester, Publican. Sept 24 at 12 at offices of Parker, Newnham

Howell, Robert, Manchester, Builder. Sept 25 at 11 at offices of Trevor, Booth st, Manchester. Rowley and Co, Manchester

Hunt, William Joseph Henry, and Richard Eli, Lower Thames st, Wine Cooper's. Sept 19 at 12 at offices of Bryant and Co, Queen Anne's gate, Westminster. King, New North rd, Hoxton

Johnson, Oliver William, Cambridge, Coal Merchant. Sept 27 at 1 at offices of Cole and Jackson, Essex st, Strand. Fetch and Jarrold, Cambridge

Jones, Edward, Brecon, Boot Maker. Sept 17 at 12 at offices of Milne and Co, Albion chambers, Broad st, Bristol, in lieu of the place originally named

Leckonby, Aaron, North Ormesby, York, Hotel Keeper. Sept 22 at 10 at offices of Ward, Middleborough

Lewis, David, Gelly Farm, nr Ystradgynlais, Brecon, Farmer. Sept 21 at 12 at offices of Lenson, Bridge st, Neath

Little, William, Darlington, Draper. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Clayhill, Concliffe rd, Darlington

Lloyd, David, Llanddwiben, Cardigan, Lima Merchant. Sept 25 at 2 at the Black Lion Hotel, Tregaron. Edwards, Lampeter

Lucas, William Channon, and Charles Lucas, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Coopers. Sept 25 at 12 at offices of Hero, Working st, Cardiff. Miller, Cardiff

Margetson, William Parker, and Richard Edward Bell, East st, Walworth, Mineral Water Manufacturers. Sept 25 at 11 at the Cannon st Hotel, Cannon st. Allingham, Old Broad st

Matthews, George, and Charles Matthews, Ardwick, Manchester, giron Manufacturers. Sept 26 at 3 at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral gates, Hanging Ditch, Manchester. Pamwell and Co, Manchester

Mayhew, Joshua James Dorset, Mill st, Hanover sq, Restaurateur. Sept 27 at 3 at offices of Thomas, Chesapeake

Merwanjee, Ruttonjee, Ardherir Nowrojee, and Rustumjee Cowasjee, Great Winchester st buildings, East India Merchants. Jan 15, 1875, at 2 at offices of Cooper and Co, George st, Mansion House. Johnson and Co, Austin friars

Mills, John Henry, Preston, Sussex, Auctioneer. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Maynard, North st, Brighton

Morgan, John, Mumbles, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Sept 20 at 2.30 at 2, Worcester place, Swansea. Brown and Collins

Morton, David, Coventry. Sept 21 at 11 at offices of Goate, Priory row, Coventry

Nethersole, Henry Wordsworth, Eldon st, Finsbury, Solicitor. Sept 18 at 10.15 at offices of Roberts, Coleman st

Nicholson, William, Brompton rd, Upholsterer. Sept 25 at 3 at 145, Chesapeake. Clark, Abchurch lane, City

Nittinger, Luder Christian, Kingston-upon-Hull, Tailor. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Chambers, Seals lane, Kingston-upon-Hull

Nixon, William, Coxlodge, Northumberland, Grocer. Sept 29 at 3 at offices of Chartres and Youll, Grainger st west, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Norton, Henry, and Eldrick Norton, Norwich, Leather Cutters. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of Sodd and Linay, Theatre st, Norwich

Oates, Josiah, Torquay, Coach Builder. Sept 24 at 10 at offices of Andrews, Bedford circus, Easter. Hamlyn, Newton Abbot

Palmer, Samuel Henry, Sunderland, Dealer in Music. Sept 27 at 12 at offices of Steel, Bank buildings, Sunderland

Palmer, William Henry, Cambridge, Hotel Keeper. Sept 22 at 11 at the Law Institution, Chancery lane. Cardinal, Haisled, Essex

Parsons, William, and Walter Parsons, Dodington, Somerset, Farmers. Sept 25 at 1 at the Egremont Hotel, Williton. White, Williton

Priest, William, Old Hill, Worcester, Timber Dealer. Sept 21 at 5 at offices of J. J. Cherry, Birmingham

Pugh, Edwin Talbot, South Shields, Optician. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Young, Collingwood st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Rayner, Henry, Pudsey, nr Leeds, York, Ironmonger. Sept 25 at 11 at 16, Kirkgate, Bradford, Rhodes

Regia, Maurice, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, Builder. Sept 21 at 11 at offices of Young and Sons, Mark lane

Roberts, Charles, Lockwood, nr Huddersfield, Cloth Fuller. Sept 20 at 3 at offices of Ramsden and Sykes, John William st, Huddersfield

Schofield, Thomas, Addingham, York, Grocer. Sept 23 at 12.30 at the George Hotel, Market st, Bradford. Brumfit, Ilkley

Scott, George, Newbury, Berks, Draper. Sept 22 at 12 at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. Bolecher, Newbury

Shone, Walter John, Grove rd, Victoria park, Schoolmaster. Sept 24 at 4 at offices of Willis, Charles sq, Hoxton

Simon, Jacob, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Glass Dealer. Sept 25 at 11 at offices of Huntly, High st, Sunderland

Smith, Joseph, Laton, Bedford, Boot Manufacturer. Sept 27 at 12.30 at the Stag and Pheasant Hotel, Leicester. Shepherd and Ewea, Luton

Smith, Robert, Leeds, Linen Draper. Sept 24 at 3 at offices of North and Sons, East parade, Leeds

Spencer, Ebenezer Chatterton, H.M.S. Valorous, Kerham, Devonport, Engineer R.N. Sept 26 at 11 at offices of Elworthy and Co, Courtney st, Plymouth

Stainforth, Arthur Edward, Tranquilla terrace, Hammersmith, Law Clerk. Sept 21 at 3 at 3, Paul's Bakehouse court, Doctors' commons

Stillwath, Charles Albert Torrens, Edgbaston, Warwick, Metal Broker. Sept 20 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham

Swiney, Thomas, James Swinney, and James Wright, Moragh, Northumberland, Engineers. Sept 20 at 1 at offices of Webb, Bridge st, Morpeth

Walters, John, Birmingham, Grocer. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Eaden, Bennett's hill, Birmingham

Wardingley, Fred Pearson, Birmingham, Bedding Manufacturer. Sept 24 at 11 at offices of Parr, Colmore row, Birmingham

Warwick, Christopher, Bolton, Painter. Sept 25 at 3 at offices of Ryley and Haslam, Mawdsley st, Bolton

Webb, William Hickin, Nuneaton, Warwick, Ale Dealer. Sept 24 at 11 at the Newdegate Arms Hotel, Nuneaton. Tippetts, Atherton

Whitaker, John, William Henry Whitaker, John Thomas Whitaker, and Richard Place, Bolton, Cotton Manufacturers. Sept 24 at 2 at the Star Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester. Crowther, Manchester

Whitton, Christopher, Hereford, Nurseryman. Sept 25 at 12.30 at the Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford. Dawes and Co, Coventry

Willis, Alvin, Oldham, Joiner. Oct 1 at 3 at the Derby Hotel, Manchester st, Oldham. Coates, Ashton-under-Lyne

Wilson, Thomas, West Bromwich, Stafford, Journeyman Pattern Maker. Sept 22 at 10.15 at offices of East, Eldon chambers, Cherry st, Birmingham

Wilson, William, Jan, Gubberley, Gloucester, Miller. Sept 27 at 3 at offices of Fraen, Regent st, Cheltenham

Winnor, George, and Edwin Masters, Duke st, Bloomsbury, Leather Dressers. Sept 27 at 2 at 269, High Holborn. Jones

Wood, William Heaward, Salford, Engineer. Sept 19 at 11 at the Mooley Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, in lieu of the place originally named

Woods, Charles Frederick Flower, Horfield, Gloucester, Assistant Commissary of the War Office. Sept 25 at 12 at offices of Osborne and Co, Broad st, Bristol

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